

Wilson Raps Huerta

HARRY THAW, HERO IN CANADIAN COURT

Men and Women Shout "Hooray"
When Judge Rules New York
State Out of Court

SHERBROOKE, Que., Aug. 27.—New York state was ruled out of court here today in a dramatic preliminary skirmish with lawyers for Harry K. Thaw fighting deportation.

Superior Judge Globensky, hearing arguments of Thaw's counsel on a motion to discontinue a writ of habeas corpus absolutely refused to entertain the objection of the Verretts, representing New York. This was received with a wild outburst of cheering by a thousand Canadian spectators.

Thaw, rising, bowed in acknowledgment. "Hooray for the British flag; hooray for Harry Thaw," shrieked men and women standing on chairs, waving handkerchiefs, parasols, and hats.

Thaw bowed three times like a stage star taking a curtain call before a sympathetic audience. His cheeks were flushed, his big brown eyes shone with a strange light, but he maintained his composure.

Men and women, struggling forward over chairs and benches to shake his hand swept aside the attendants and swarmed up to the judge's bench. But Thaw eluded them and slipped into an ante room used as press headquarters. Ten minutes later he was on his way back to the Sherbrooke jail.

Concluded on page four

BOARDING HOUSE CASE IN COURT

Man Was Fined for Assault on Boarder—Used a Frying Pan as Weapon

A boarding-house squabble which occurred over a week ago was finally straightened out in this morning's police court session, when the defendant, Jose De Silva, was fined \$10 by Judge Enright.

The particular boarding-house where the trouble happened is located on Wilson street and is run by the defendant, De Silva. The complainant is a young man who was boarding with De Silva at the time of the assault. His name was given to the police as Antonio S. Dabren.

Dabren contended that the defendant assaulted him first with his fist, secondly with his teeth, and thirdly and finally with a frying pan with which he soundly belayed him over the head and shoulders. In evidence of these assertions Dabren showed the court a blackened thumb nail, which he said has been caused by a close application of the defendant's teeth to the injured member, and also an ear that had been torn and which he swore De Silva and the frying pan were to blame for.

George Wigley is surely some arguer. It would be hard to say just what grade of voice George uses while in police court but it could never be termed as harsh. "You are wrong, you are wrong," softly whispered the defendant with a smile as Officers Marshall and Ferris testified that he was drunk when arrested. He got a suspended sentence.

Fined \$15

Samuel Martel, although only released from jail last week, was again before the court on a charge of drunkenness. He was fined \$15.

Oliver Jarent made a bold bid for a ring reputation by attacking Arthur Ravens and Edward Crowe late last night. He was fined \$20 for the two assaults.

The First Question

When you advertise your house "to let"—
Be prepared for the first question of the home seeker:

"Is it electrically wired?"
Our low-price, easy-payment offer will permit you to say "yes."

PLAN NO. THREE
This plan is designed to meet the requirements of the ordinary home—wiring, fixtures, shades and lamps from cellar to parlor: \$8.75 down and \$1.00 a month for ten months.

Lowell Electric Light Corp.
60 Central Street.

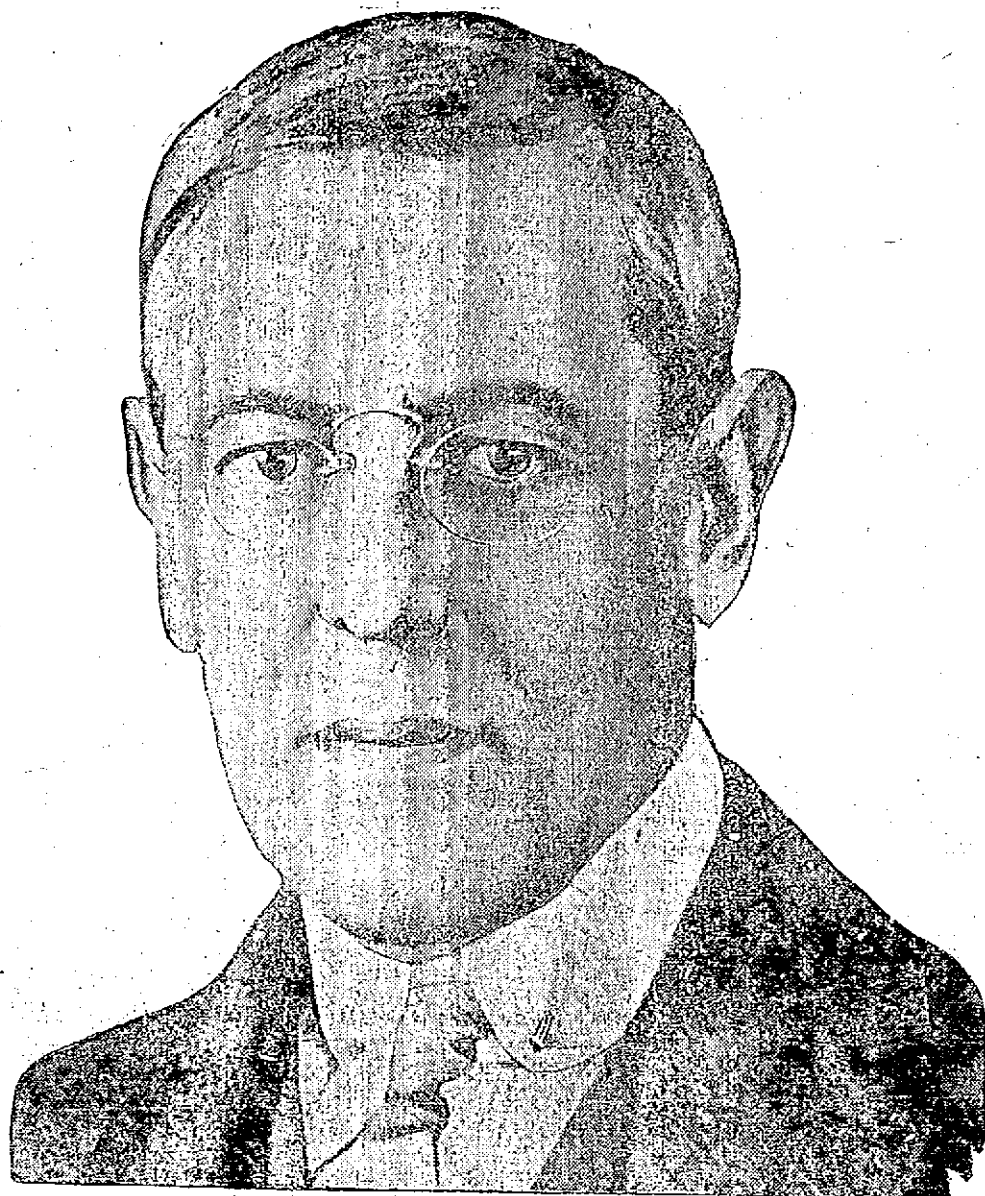
REMOVAL SALE

BARGAINS IN
SINGER SEWING
MACHINES
SLIGHTLY DAMAGED

Sample machines and machines that have been rented.

108 CENTRAL ST.

Baby Carriage Tires
Put on, 25c up. Prompt service and good work.
GEO. H. BACHELDER
POST OFFICE SQUARE



IN MEXICAN MESSAGE

Urges Americans to Leave Mexico—Will Assist Them to Get Away—No Intervention, No Shipment of Arms—No Recognition of Huerta

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—President Wilson appeared in person before congress today and laid bare to the world the details of this nation's efforts to bring about peace in Mexico, the facts concerning Huerta's rejection of the peace proposals and the policy to be pursued now by this government.

The president announced the position of the United States to be as follows:

No armed intervention.

Strict neutrality "forbidding the exportation of arms and munitions of war of any kind from the United States to any part of the republic of Mexico."

Under no circumstances to be the partisans of either party to the contest that now distracts Mexico or constitutes ourselves the virtual umpires of the dispute.

To urge all Americans to leave Mexico at once and to assist them to get away in every way possible.

To let everyone in Mexico who assumes to exercise authority know that this government shall vigilantly watch the fortunes of those Americans who cannot get away and shall hold those responsible for their suffering and losses to a definite reckoning.

"That can and will be made plain beyond the possibility of a misunderstanding," declared the president.

Negotiations for the friendly mediation of the United States are open to resumption at any time upon the initiative either of this government or of Mexico.

Reply of Huerta Government

Accompanying the president's address was the reply of the Huerta government.

LIGHTNING STRIKES BREWERY

The fire during the storm was in the barn of the Harvard Brewery and the fire department by quick work prevented its spread to the other buildings.

About 1 o'clock today the skies were overcast and threatening clouds rolled quickly over the horizon. Heavy peals of thunder in the distance indicated the approach of a storm. It came quickly and was one of the most terrific while it lasted that has visited this city for years. The lightning flashes were seen in all directions, often simultaneously at different points, showing in chain lightning and forked with great brilliancy.

For a time the rain poured very heavily and was sent under the impelling force of a strong wind into every nook and corner.

In the midst of the storm an alarm was rung from box 234 at the Harvard Brewery and soon a second alarm followed, indicating that a fire had started in the buildings. A glance from The Sun office in spite of the dark clouds showed a large volume of smoke over the brewery indicating that one of the buildings was ablaze.

Struck By Lightning

The lightning struck the roof of the barn which is adjoining the wash house and instantly the entire building was ablaze. The members of the fire department despite the long distance and the bad roads leading to the plant of the Harvard Brewery, were soon on the scene of the conflagration, and their quick action prevented the spread of the flames to other buildings.

Fortunately the 25 costly horses of the company were away from the stable when the fire broke out. However, the other contents of the building, including a large quantity of hay, grain and tools, were entirely destroyed.

The blaze soon reached the sides of the building and in a very short time of the stable was a mass of ruins. Several lines of hose were pouring torrents of water into the structure, and the heavy downpour of rain greatly helped to check the fire. However, the fire was not quenched until damages to the extent of about \$5000 had been caused. This, it is said, is partly or entirely covered by insurance.

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TEXTILE EXHIBIT IS SOLICITED

For the Panama-Pacific Exposition—Letter to Mayor O'Donnell—Street Work Done

This morning Mayor O'Donnell received the following letter from the secretary of the board of Panama-Pacific managers for Massachusetts concerning possible exhibits which the manufacturing concerns of Lowell may wish to make at the Panama-Pacific exposition in San Francisco in 1915:

Mayor of Lowell, Mass.

Dear Sir:

Mr. Charles H. Green, chief of the division of manufactures of the Panama-Pacific International exposition, to be held in San Francisco in 1915, will be at the office of this board, 305-306 Tremont building, Boston, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 2. Mr. Green will be pleased to meet at the office of this board on that day representatives of manufacturing concerns which intend to make exhibits at the exposition. He is in complete charge of the exhibition of manufactures. The rules and regulations governing that department were formulated by him. He is the supreme authority on all questions relating to manufacturers' exhibits. He is thoroughly equipped and disposed to impart all needed information to prospective exhibitors.

Will you kindly notify the leading manufacturers of your city that Mr. Green will be at our offices on that date and would be pleased to meet them?

Thanking you for the courtesy and co-operation which we anticipate from you in this matter I beg to remain, for the board of Panama-Pacific managers for Massachusetts.

Very truly yours,
C. O. Power, Secretary.

Deeper Waterways Association

The mayor is also in receipt of a communication from the president of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways association.

Continued to last page

ernment rejecting the American proposals. It was written by Foreign Minister Gamboa. It suggested the following alternative policy for the United States:

Recognition of a Mexican ambassador in Washington.

That the United States send a new ambassador to Mexico without restrictions. Strict observance of the neutrality laws and see to it that no material or monetary assistance is given to rebels.

Unconditional recognition of the Huerta government.

An Unusual Occasion

The occasion had not been paralleled in more than a century. No other president since George Washington has appeared before congress on a foreign subject.

The senate and house assembled in the house chamber, the senators filing in two by two. As the president mounted the platform where Speaker Clark and Vice President Marshall were waiting the big chamber was hushed. Attired in a conventional frock coat suit, the president stood at the clerk's desk and read his address in the easy conversational tone for which he is noted. Scarcely a sound interrupted.

First pointing out that it was his duty "without reservation" to lay before congress all the facts concerning the relations of the United States with Mexico, the president outlined what the United States had done "as a friend and neighbor." Declaring that this nation was glad to call itself the friend of Mexico and hoping for many future occasions to show that disinterested friendship, the president stated that "we shall yet prove to the Mexican people that we know how to serve them without first thinking how we shall serve ourselves."

Describing Mexican conditions and the events that led up to the negotiations just concluded, President Wilson outlined how "war and disorder, devastation and confusion, seem to threaten to become the settled fortune of the distracted country."

As friends, he said, this country could wait no longer for a solution of things in the sister republic.

President's Message

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—President Wilson in person addressed congress today on the Mexican situation as follows:

"Gentlemen of congress: It is clearly my duty to lay before you fully and without reservation the facts concerning our present relations with the republic of Mexico. The deplorable position of affairs in Mexico I need not describe, but I deem it my duty to speak very frankly of what this government has done and should seek to do in fulfillment of its obligation to Mexico as a friend and neighbor and to American citizens whose lives and vital interests are daily affected by the distressing conditions which now obtain beyond our southern border.

"These conditions touch us very nearly. Not merely because they lie at our very doors. That, of course, makes us more vividly and more constantly conscious of them and every instinct of neighborly interest and sympathy is aroused and quickened by them; but that is only one element in the determination of our duty. We are glad to call ourselves the friends of Mexico and we share its hopes, as well as in these days of trouble and confusion to show that our friendship is genuine and disinterested, capable of sacrifice and every generous manifestation."

Continued to page four

Playground Exhibitions Postponed

The closing exhibitions of the playgrounds which were scheduled for this afternoon were postponed until next Friday owing to the severe storm.

Car System Tied Up

The car system was badly tied up during the electrical storm and there were washouts on some of the lines. The car men say the storm, while it lasted, was one of the most terrific they remember.

EVERY DAY SPECIAL!
REGULAR DINNER 25c
CHINESE AND AMERICAN CUISINE.
PROMPT SERVICE.
YOUNG CHINA RESTAURANT
OVER HALL & LYON'S
Reserve Your Table by Phone

ESTABLISHED 1882
J.F. O'Donnell & Sons
UNDERTAKERS
Complete equipment for city or out-of-town funerals.
A chapel where services may be held or bodies kept when desired. Advice and information given.
Telephone Office, 450-W; Residence, 439-R
318-324 MARKET STREET, COR. WORTHEN

MISSING GIRL HEARD FROM

Mrs. Marais Notified Police of Lowell to Search for Girl—Says She Has Heard From Her

The local police as well as those of Rhode Island have been notified of the disappearance of Eva Marais, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Marais of 25 Ottawa street, this city, and they are keeping a keen watch for the young woman as well as for the young man who is supposed to have gone away with her. Inasmuch as the girl left with two men, the parents fear that she is being kept a prisoner somewhere.

A photograph of the young woman and young man as well as a full description of both were given the local police, who in turn forwarded the same to Arctic Centre, R. I., where the young man is supposed to be living.

Mrs. Marais when seen at her home yesterday afternoon told the writer her daughter, Eva, who is 17 years of age, left home last Friday evening about 7 o'clock in company with a young man who gave the name of Robert J. Kirkland, and who said he resided in Arctic Centre, R. I., and another man about 40 years of age, who the young man said was his step-father, and they have not been seen or heard from since. Mrs. Marais is heartbroken over the departure of her daughter, who she said had never left home before.

The mother said her daughter had been keeping company with Kirkland for some time, and both exchanged letters occasionally. One of the letters shown the writer contained a paragraph in which the young man asked Eva if others were reading her letters, and if so, to tell him about it, for he wished to ask her certain questions in his next letter. He also invited her to spend Labor day with him in Providence, R. I. These many letters are signed Robert J. Kirkland, Arctic Centre, R. I.

Mrs. Marais said her daughter left her home shortly after 7 o'clock Friday evening.

"The afternoon," said Mrs. Marais, "I received word to the effect that my eldest daughter, who is married, had been operated upon at the hospital. Immediately after supper I got ready to go out, and as I was preparing, Kirkland entered the house. My daughter had worked all day in the Massachusetts mill, and when her friend came in, she asked me if she could go to a dance, and I consented. When I entered the reception room, I saw that Kirkland had a companion, a man about 40 years of age, and I immediately asked my daughter who this new friend was."

"Kirkland then informed Eva that this man was his stepfather, and that both had come to Lowell to settle Kirkland's father's estate. At this point the stepfather went out and waited at the corner of Ottawa street and Lakeview avenue. Shortly afterward I departed, and when I reached the hotel, the stepfather was waiting there and when he saw me coming, he lowered his hat in his face in order to hide his features. I paid very little attention to him and went along on my business."

"When I returned shortly after 9 o'clock, I was told by another daughter that Eva had gone with the two men and boarded a car at the corner of Ottawa street and Lakeview avenue, going toward Merrimack square, and that was the last seen of her. The girl is a good child and this is the first time she has ever left home for a night. I fear something has happened to her, for if she were at liberty, I am positive she would return to her home or write to me for there is nothing to my knowledge that could induce her to remain from home unless she got married and there was

no reason why she should not tell me if she meant to get married. The girl, when she left home, wore a gown of brown silk and a red hat as well as black shoes. She is about five feet and four inches tall and weighs about 125 pounds. She is of fair complexion. According to the mother, the girl was penniless when she left her home. The young man with whom she was last seen, is about 20 years of age and of medium height.

Says She Will Return
Mrs. Marais informed The Sun today that she received a letter from her daughter in which the young woman states she will return to Lowell Sunday.

GENERAL READER'S GIFTS

War Relics Given to Lowell Societies

Brig.-Gen. Philip Reade, U. S. A., retired, who recently presented the city of Lowell with numerous relics, yesterday donated to the Lowell Historical society and Post 12, G. A. R., several other valuable and antique pieces. Solon W. Stevens, Esq., and Judge S. P. Hadley visited the Reade home in Lakeview avenue and for the Historical society selected several pieces, among which were a portrait of Rowena Hildreth Reade, Gen. Reade's mother; Mrs. Reade's certificate of membership with the Dolly Varnum chapter, D. A. R.; an old fashioned turnip baker, such as was commonly used a century ago for cooking purposes; a framed picture of Gen. Reade, as well as a copy of the official army register, containing in its final pages printed orders dated back to 1861 from 1908.

The selection for Post 12, G. A. R., was made by the commander, Earl A. Thissell, who took away from the Reade home, uniforms, head and body gears, and photographs of military organizations, as well as other numerous souvenirs. The Lowell Textile school will be offered a collection of mechanical drawings made by the general while he was in West Point 50 years ago, while Kirkland's lodge will be given the remaining relics at the Reade home.

Allice Miller Weeks Dead
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—Allice Miller Weeks, known throughout the country as the author of children's and young people's articles published in Sunday school publications of several denominations, died at her home here yesterday.

Biscoe at Helm
BOSTON, Aug. 27.—Howard N. Biscoe, traffic manager of the Boston & Albany railroad, has been elected vice president of the New York Central, to succeed Vice President Hustis, who is to go to the New Haven line on Sept. 1. Mr. Biscoe will have charge of the Boston & Albany road. He has been in the service of the Boston & Albany many years and was foreign and general freight agent before becoming traffic manager.

THE SCHOOL VACCINATION

No Child Can Attend Unless Vaccinated

BOARD OF HEALTH HELD MEETING YESTERDAY

School Physicians Reported—Local Restaurant Keeper Given a Reprimand—Higher Pay for School Physicians

The regular meeting of the board of health was held at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon with Dr. Pierre Brunelle in the chair. The other members present were Dr. Carroll and the principal matter to come before the meeting was the question of vaccination in the private schools when the fall school term will open.

Present at the meeting also were the following school physicians: Dr. R. Migneault, Dr. F. Murphy, Dr. R. G. Jewett. Dr. Migneault reported he has nearly 2000 children in his care, and the task to see that all are vaccinated, a somewhat difficult one. He said before the closing of the school he examined a large number of children and to many he gave cards, at the same time instructing the children to call at city hall and be vaccinated, but he said he cannot follow those children to see if they do as told.

Dr. Brunelle suggested a copy of the law relating to vaccination be printed in the four local newspapers, and also a copy be sent to each private school. This was later presented as a motion and adopted.

Dr. Migneault also asked that another physician be appointed to assist him in his school work, but the board informed the physician this was an impossibility this year. The doctor said he knew the school physicians deserved more pay, and he hoped they would get what is coming to them next year.

A local restaurant keeper was called before the board, and was given instructions in relation to the keeping of his place. He was told to keep his garbage vessels away from the stairway, and also to add an additional piece to the pipe flue in the rear so that the smoke and grease from the kitchen will be kept away from the neighbors. He was also ordered to clean the rear yard and stop his men from throwing rubbish there. The restaurant keeper promised to do as the board directed.

URGES HOME NURSING

Mothers Don't Follow Orders of Doctors

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—School nurses go into homes instead of school physicians was the recommendation made yesterday before the anti-tuberculosis committee at the state house.

Mrs. Joshua Hale, vice president of the Newburyport tuberculosis society, urged that a bill be enacted to bring the school nurse to the home of the child.

Mrs. Hale said that school physicians and their work nullified by not having their suggestions carried out at home. She thought that there was too much money wasted on school physicians.

Mrs. Hale favored the repeal of the law compelling cities and towns to build tuberculosis hospitals. She said that the money should be used in preventive work.

Mayor P. J. Moore of Pittsfield was questioned yesterday by the committee on tuberculosis as to the failure of his duty to build either a hospital for contagious diseases or an institution for tuberculosis.

Pittsfield has a margin of \$250,000 above the debt limit, but he insisted that there was no money for hospitals and that the city needs schools, an incinerating plant and street paving more than anything else.

Mayor Moore said that tuberculosis ought to be treated in private hospitals. He recommended the enactment of a law for single-headed health boards.

THE TEXTBOOK SYSTEM

Is Criticized by Father Swickerath

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—The Rev. Robert Swickerath, S. J., of Holy Cross college, was greeted yesterday by an audience of more than 700 people on the opening of the second day of the Catholic "Teachers' institute," which he is conducting at Boston College hall.

The excellent attendance of the opening day was greatly increased by sisters and brothers of the religious orders, and many more lay teachers were noted among the audience.

At the afternoon session Augustine L. Rafter of the board of superintendents of the public schools of Boston addressed the gathering on the subject of "Compositions." He urged the bringing out of the pupils' ideas and opinions instead of those of the teachers. "Reproduction," he said, "is a vasty overdone." The pupil, he declared, must be handled carefully, especially in the treatment of mistakes. The expression of a child could not be compelled, it must be nursed, and they should be trained in the power of observation and expression.

In touching upon oral composition, Mr. Rafter declared that three things were essential for its proper teaching: sympathy, enthusiasm and a well modulated voice. He declared that this latter characteristic was held by the sisters and was one of the reasons for their great success in teaching English.

Father Swickerath at the morning session continued his discussion of the recitation. He criticized the method which, he said, is prevalent with too many teachers of adhering too strictly to textbooks. He termed it the "text-book system."

"The method of developing by other questions and other means is of the utmost importance in all education," he said, "and more than anything else stimulates clear thinking, a desire for more knowledge and self-activity."

"At the present day there is a strong reaction against the textbook system, and, as in the case of most reactions in these matters, this reaction is too extreme. There are many who would do away with even the occasional use of the textbook, leaving all to the up-to-date intellect or developing system, securing individual and independent thinking and interest."

Lowell, Wednesday, August 27, 1913

A. G. POLLARD COMPANY

THE STORE FOR THRIFTY PEOPLE

Buy White Goods and Wash Goods Now

A FINAL CLEAN UP SALE OF ALL SUMMER DRESS GOODS GOES INTO EFFECT TODAY

Summer dress goods that sold for 12 1-2c to 50c yard, including the latest designs and weaves in ginghams, voiles, percales, piques, organdies and lawns, will go at exceedingly low prices. SALE, PALMER STREET, CENTRE AISLE.

AT 5c YARD

8000 Yards Plain Chambray Ginghams, good quality, absolutely fast colors; remnants, from 1 to 6 yards. Regular price 12 1-2c.

2500 Yards Zephyr Voiles, fine sheer fabric in woven checks and stripes; remnants, easily matched into lengths suitable for children's, misses' and ladies' dresses, fast colors. Regular price 17c.

AT 7c YARD

2 Cases Good Quality Ginghams, fast colors, fancy checks and plaids. Regular price 12 1-2c.

AT 8c YARD

6000 Yards Fine Corded Pique (all white) for children's and ladies' suits, whole pieces, perfect goods. Regular price 17c.

3 Cases Best Domestic Percales, all new designs, mostly stripes, suitable for men's shirts or ladies' wear. Regular price 12 1-2c.

1 Case of Those Fine Scotch Zephyr Ginghams in small checks for children's wear, mostly short lengths, 32 in. wide. Regular price 25c.

PALMER STREET

NOW ON SALE

CENTRE AISLE

2---CURTAIN SPECIALS---2

FOR THURSDAY MORNING

200 PAIRS IMPORTED IRISH POINT CURTAINS, latest designs. Worth \$7.50 to \$9.00... \$5.00 Pair

RUG DEPARTMENT

ON SALE TODAY

600 Children's \$1 to \$1.50 Dresses

AT 75c EACH

Gingham Dresses in light and medium colors; a choice variety of styles, excellent for school wear, for children from 6 to 14 years old.

ON SALE MERRIMACK ST. BASEMENT

500 PAIRS SCRIM CURTAINS, all new styles, plain or with lace edges and insertions, in white, cream and Arabian. Worth \$1.25 to \$7.50 pair. Sale price98c to \$5 Pair

SECOND FLOOR

SHIRTING PRINTS

AT 4c YARD

NOW ON SALE

The new Fall patterns can be found in an abundance and the colors are guaranteed to be fast.

SALE PALMER STREET BASEMENT

THURSDAY SPECIALS

Dress Goods

BLACK BROADCLOTH—3 pieces beautiful black broadcloth with a very fine lustre finish, suitable for suits, skirts, dresses or jackets. This cloth is the same that sold for \$1.25 yard; 54 in. wide. Special Thursday morning

89c Yard

2 Cases Satin Lentina Prunellas, rich jet black, high lustre, 48 inches wide, sponged and shrunk, worth \$1.75. Sale price\$1.25

Black All Wool Ratine, strictly all wool, 54 inches wide, beautiful black, regular price \$1.25, sale price.....69c

PALMER STREET LEFT AISLE

BASEMENT BARGAIN DEPT.

PRINTED BATISTE—Fine batiste printed and plain colors, fine quality, in very neat stripes, 10c and 12 1-2c values. Thursday special 3 1-2c Yard

BLEACHED COTTON—One case of bleached cotton, nice, fine, 10c value. Thursday special.....7c Yard

MERCERIZED FOULARD—Fine mercerized foulard, in handsome patterns, for dresses, 12 1-2c value. Thursday special.....6 1-4c Yard

BLACK, SATEEN—Remnants, 36 inches wide, black mercerized sateen, 15c value. Thursday special....8c Yard

BASEMENT

SERPENTINE CREPE—Remnants of best quality of serpentine crepe, plain colors and printed, handsome patterns, for underwear and kimono. 17c value. Thursday special 10c Yard

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS—Ladies' waists, made of fine printed lawn in the newest styles, 50c garments. Thursday special.....29c Each

PLISSE GOWNS—Ladies' night gowns, made of good plisse, trimmed with fine dainty lace; 75c value. Thursday special35c Each

HOUSE DRESSES—30 dozen ladies' house dresses, made of good percale, medium colors and well trimmed, \$1.00 garment. Thursday special 59c Each

BASEMENT

FOR WOMEN ONLY

Do You Feel This Way? → Backache or Headache
Dragging Down Sensations
Nervous—Drains—
Tenderness Low Down.

It is because of some derangement or disease distinctly feminine. Write Dr. R. V. Pierce's Faculty at Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N.Y. Consultation is free and advice is strictly in confidence.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

restores the health and spirits and removes those painful symptoms mentioned above. It has been sold by druggists for over 40 years, in fluid form, at \$1.00 per bottle, giving general satisfaction. It can now be had in tablet form, as modified by R. V. Pierce, M.D.

Sold by Medicine Dealers or Trial Box by mail on receipt of 50c in stamps.

COAL

Best, Clean and Fresh Mined

Wm. E. Livingston Co.

Tel. 1550. 15 Thorndike St. Est. 1828

TALBOT MILLS

NORTH BILLERICA, MASS.

MANUFACTURERS OF WOOLEN AND WORSTED FABRICS

—FOR—

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

A Retail Sales Office has been opened at the Mills.

WHOLESALE PRICES

WILSON'S MESSAGE

Continued

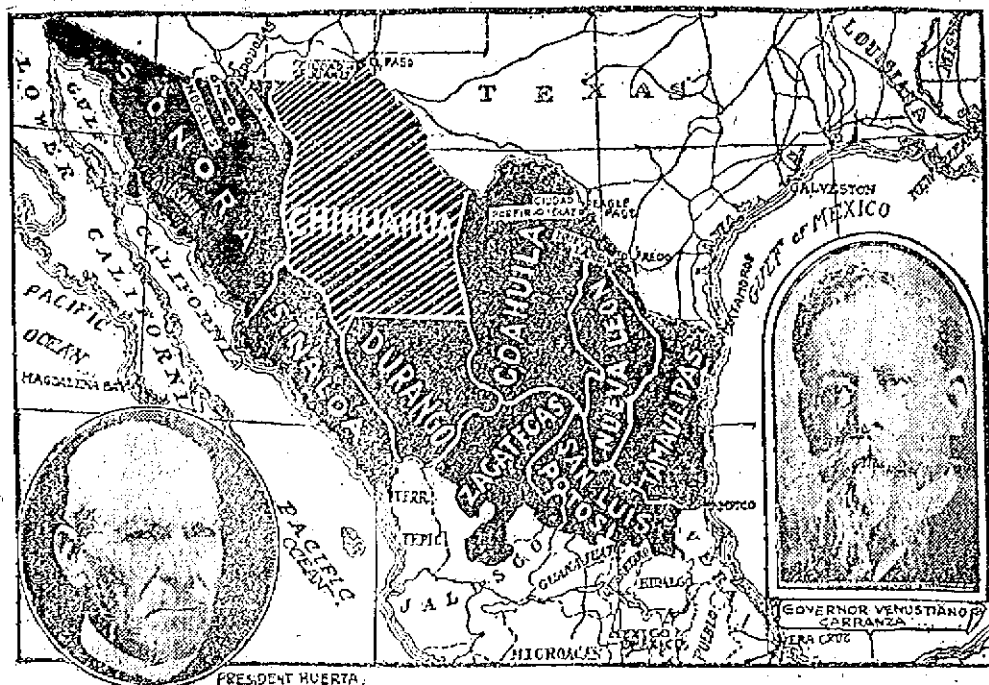
tation. The peace, prosperity and contentment of Mexico means more, much more to us than merely an enlarged field for our commerce and enterprise. They mean an enlargement of the field of self-government and the realization of the hopes and rights of a nation with whose best aspirations, so long suppressed and disappointed we deeply sympathize. We shall yet prove to the Mexican people that we know how to serve them without first thinking how we shall serve ourselves.

World Friendly to Mexico

"But we are not the only friends of Mexico. The whole world desires her peace and progress; and the whole world is interested as never before. Mexico lies at last where all the world looks on. Central America is about to be touched by the great currents of the world's trade and intercourse running free from ocean to ocean at the isthmus. The future has much in store for Mexico; not for all the states of Central America; but the best gifts can come to her only if she is ready and free to receive them and to enjoy them honorably. America in particular, America North and South, and upon both continents waits on the development of Mexico and that development can be sound and lasting only if it be the product of a genuine freedom, a just and ordered government founded upon law. Only so can it be peaceful or fruitful of the benefits of future before her. If only she choose and attain the path of honest constitutional government.

No Peace in Sight

"The present circumstances of the



MAP SHOWING HOW FEDERALS AND REBELS STAND IN MEXICO, AND THE RIVAL LEADERS

territory in some sort controlled by the provisional authorities at Mexico City has grown smaller, not larger. The prospect of the pacification of the country, even by arms, has seemed to grow more and more remote and its pacification by the authorities at the capital is evidently impossible by any other means than force. Difficulties more and more entangled those who claim to constitute the legitimate government of the republic. They have not made good their claim in fact. Their successes in the field have proved only temporary. War and disorder, devastation and confusion, seem to threaten to become the settled fortune of the distracted country. As friends we could wait no longer for a solution, which every week seemed further away. It was our duty to offer to assist, if we might assist in effecting some arrangement which would bring relief and peace and set up a universally acknowledged political authority there.

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THAW CASE

Continued

A great crowd on the courthouse steps cheered again as he descended. Arguments in the matter of discontinuing the habeas corpus writ were put over until 2 o'clock this afternoon, there being some doubt in the court's mind as to whether counsel for Thaw proposed to proceed under the civil or criminal code.

Jerome at Banquet

William Travers Jerome attended a banquet last night given by the Sherbrooke board of trade and let others do the worrying about the changing ground in the Thaw case. He had said that not being a case. He had said "beyond him"—this contention of the defense that Thaw could stay in jail as long as he pleased, and he did not care to make any predictions.

District Attorney C. D. Dutcher county took the same stand. It was not until Mr. Kennedy's late arrival that the New York state forces disclosed what they purposed—or, at least, what they hoped to do. Mr. Kennedy made his announcement after consultation with Samuel Jacobs, K. C. of Montreal, chief counsel for the New York interests. Mr. Jacobs also had a conference with Crown Prosecutor Nicol of Sherbrooke, through whom New York hoped to make its new move.

Mr. Kennedy said that in his mission to Ottawa, where he sought to convince the acting minister of the interior that Thaw should be deported direct to New York, he had placed all the facts before the department and "hoped for results."

After yesterday's cold drizzle a gorgeous day of sunshine and crispness dawned in Sherbrooke today. Hotel corridors began to fill early with the many emissaries brought here by Thaw's escape.

Thaw Thought Into Court Thaw was brought to court in a cab. He was not handcuffed. His hair was brushed neatly and otherwise he showed evidences of having made a more careful toilet than has been his custom of late in the jail.

John Mack of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., who returned last night from Ottawa, came here prepared for any contingency. He brought with him Sheriff Drew of Berlin, N. H., and Sheriff Richard Beattie and Deputy J. Brown of Maldstone, Que.

They put Harry Thaw across the border and were ready to seize him immediately and take him to New York state, said Mr. Mack.

G. N. Greenhalgh and Attorney McKee, Thaw's principal counsel, reached the court house shortly after nine o'clock and went into conference with the judge. Crowds began to collect in the court room waiting for developments. It was apparent that the first skirmish would be over the habeas corpus writ issue.

Nearly all of the lawyers for both sides were in court when the judge announced that Thaw should be brought into court. The news spread and the crowd began to grab seats and standing room.

Thaw sat with his back to the spectators and began talking easily with his lawyers.

Jerome came into court at 9:30 and took a seat in the front row directly in front of the judge's bench. He had to convince an attendant of his connection with the case before the latter would give him a chair. A touch of the police wearing spikes behind their ears stood talking to Jerome. Three Conger stood talking to Jerome. Three hundred persons were standing up back of the seating area.

Addressed the Court The court took papers in the case and began perusing them. W. L. Shurtleff, for Thaw, then addressed the court.

"Your lordship," he said, "since this petition has been filed a habeas corpus has been granted. That no other proceedings be had in this case. This action, I believe, is covered under our code of civil procedure. Therefore we stand in the position of having made no application for a writ."

Hector Verret of counsel for New York state interrupted the proceedings to say that New York desired to resist the abandonment of the writ. "I do not wish to hear from your side of the case," said the court. "This is an ex parte proceeding."

"This practically sustained Thaw's lawyers and the crowd in the courtroom rose to its feet, cheering madly. While the cheering was at its height the clerk cried out that the case was adjourned until three o'clock this afternoon."

Thaw is Snapped A battery of camera men, scaled the judge's bench and snapped the prisoner again and again. The old sheriff, Ayler, greeted Thaw cordially.

He appeared to enjoy the attention he was attracting and laughed outright at the antics of the photographers. Now and then he adjusted his gray-striped necktie. The judge entered at 10:20.

"Case of Harry K. Thaw," read the clerk.

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W. P. HOVEY
TEACHER AND DEALER
400 Wyman's Exchange
Tel. 163-M.

THE FIREMEN'S MUSTER
Great Gathering Here Tomorrow
The arrangements for the New England Firemen's muster which is to be held in this city tomorrow are all completed with the exception of the paraphernalia on the North common, which was somewhat damaged by the storm this afternoon. Most of the work was finished, but when the heavy downpour of rain broke down the men were forced to quit work and the remainder will probably be done this evening.

A large number of the delegates to the muster from out-of-town have arrived in this city this afternoon, and many more will arrive this evening. The affair will be the grandest ever held in New England.

It is expected there will be 50,000 visitors here.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

MUTUAL RELATIONS AND INTERESTS OF THE BELL SYSTEM AND THE PUBLIC

The suit brought by the United States questioning the purchase of certain telephone properties in the northwest, as well as the pending interstate commerce commission telephone investigation, have caused many inquiries. Without taking up anything going to the merits of these proceedings, it has seemed to us proper to state generally what has been our policy and purpose in the conduct of our business.

We have found, or thought that we had, that our interests were best served when the public interests were best served; and we believe that such success as we have had has been because our business has been conducted on these lines.

We believe that our company has an interest as vital as that of the public in the proper administration of the problems of electrical inter-communication. The success and prosperity of our company depend upon a solution of these problems which shall be sound from both the standpoint of the company and the public which it serves.

Following our own best judgment, supplemented by the best obtainable advice, we have endeavored to do what would best serve the public interest; wherever possible our plans have been disclosed to the public in advance, and what has been done in carrying them out has been along ordinary business lines; with the implied, and generally, with the expressed approval, authorization or consent of the municipal and state authorities directly interested.

Our effort has been not only to obey the law, but to avoid everything which might even have the appearance of an attempt at evasion.

Our business methods and policy, and practically all of the details as to the transaction of our business, are matters of common knowledge and are, and for many years have been, well known to the government. We will willingly furnish the government any additional information which is in our possession or under our control, and will cordially co-operate with it in obtaining such further information as it may require. Every possible assistance will be given by us to the courts in their effort to determine whether our policy is or has been inimical to the public interest. We desire that anything wrong be corrected; we will voluntarily rectify any wrong that may be pointed out to us; and, so far as it may be determined, that our policy or any act under it is against the public interest, we will promptly conform to such determination.

We believe that if each of our exchanges were made an independent unit and if each connecting line were put under a separate control, the effect upon the telephone service of the country would be a condition so intolerable that the public would refuse to submit to it and would immediately require such physical connection and common control of these various units as would amalgamate them into a single system. Physical connection does not mean transfer of messages from one line to the other. It means such a connection as will permit one person to have the actual possession of the particular line of communication from one end of it to the other, and this can only be given efficiently by exchange systems and connecting lines under a common control; and that is what the Bell System is.

In this connection, and for general information, we will restate the policy which controlled the building up of the Bell System, and our belief as to what a telephone system should be, and what are its relations to the public.

We believe in and were the first to advocate state or government control and regulation of public utilities; that this control or regulation should be by permanent quasi-judicial bodies, acting after thorough investigation and governed by the equities of each case; and that this control or regulation, beyond requiring the greatest efficiency and economy, should not interfere with management or operation of the system. We believe that these would be of public benefit, should be thoroughly representative; they should be of such character and should so conduct their investigations and deliberations as to command such respect from both the public and the corporations that both will without question accept their conclusions.

We believe that the public would in this way get all the advantages and avoid all the manifest disadvantages of public ownership.

We believe that centers of business and population exist for the convenience of the public as a whole, and that no such center can prosper without sufficient and efficient means of intercourse with other centers and tributary territories; that such means can only be afforded by prosperous utility and service companies; and that fair rates are essential to prosperous communities. We do not believe that any public either desires or can obtain, nor can any service or utility furnish, permanent and efficient service at less than cost, including capital charges.

We believe that ultimately the public either directly or indirectly pays the losses involved in the efforts to furnish such service at less than its fair cost, either through the loss of the capital involved, or the necessary increase in charges required to pay for duplication of capital.

We believe that the highest commercial value of the telephone service depends on its completeness—one the extent and comprehensiveness of the facilities of intercommunication, not only between individuals but between centers of population; that no isolated section can be considered an independent unit of any other section or of the whole; that rates must be so adjusted as to make it possible to obtain the maximum development by making it possible for every one to be connected who will add to the value of the system, thus giving the greatest value to the greatest number; that the inter-

dependence of the telephone service and the value of complete and universal intercommunication justify and require some services partly at the expense of the whole for the benefit of the whole.

We believe that this highest commercial value can only be attained by one system under one common control and that it cannot be given by independent systems unless they are operated under agreements which result in one common control and one common interest, in effect making them a single system.

We believe that rates should be so adjusted as to afford the company sufficient revenue to pay such wages and compensation as will secure the most efficient service; to maintain the very highest and most advanced standards of plant and apparatus, to carry on such scientific and experimental research and inventions as to apparatus and methods as to insure the highest standards, and to carry to reserve and depreciation such amounts as will enable the company at any time to replace old plant and old methods with new plant and new methods as fast as they may be developed and found to be to the advantage of the service.

We believe that in addition, such fair charges should be paid upon the investment in plant as will enable the company at any time to obtain money necessary to provide the plant required to meet the continuing demands of the public; and in order that waste and duplication of effort may be avoided and uniformity of purpose and common control be enforced, that there should be a centralized general administration in close communication with and having general authority over the whole of matters common to all or matters of general policy.

We believe that any surplus beyond that necessary to equalize dividends on a fair basis should be used by the company for the benefit of the public and should be inalienable for any other purpose, and should be either invested in revenue-earning plant until necessary to substitute plant which may become inadequate or obsolete, or should be used to make the service cheaper or better.

We believe that under proper governmental control and regulation the profits from promotion or operation allowed to be distributed should not be so large as to warrant or tempt complete duplication of plant and organization, with its duplication of its capital charges and its organization, operating, maintenance and depreciation expenses; and we do not believe that utilities giving at fair rates an efficient and sufficiently comprehensive universal service should be subject to limited competition, not giving such service. Competition which ignores the obligation to furnish a complete and comprehensive service is not competition, is not for the benefit of the public in that it does not reach the whole public interested.

If, therefore, complete duplication, with its dual exchange connection and dual bills for service, is a prerequisite to complete competition, government control and regulation cannot go hand in hand with competition.

We believe that the record of the Bell System will be accepted by the public as fully in accord with these declarations of consistent adherence to this policy has given the public of the United States the best, most comprehensive and cheapest telephone service in the world and made the Bell standards the standards to which all other systems are measured.

To remove any possible excuse for misapprehension on account of the many misleading statements which have been circulated as to the value of the Bell System, we state that the American Telephone and Telegraph, and its Associated Companies, the entire Bell System on June 30, 1912, had outstanding in the hands of the public obligations (i. e., notes, open accounts, bonds and shares) to the value of \$178,000,000. The value of the total tangible assets, which is considerably less than their replacement value, amounted to \$160,000,000. Many appraisals of property included in these assets have been made, and most of them have been made by independent appraisers. In no case has the value as it stands on the books failed to be sustained, and in many cases it has been very largely exceeded.

The total dividends and interest paid during the year 1912 amounted to 6.1% on the average of its outstanding obligations, and to less than 5% on the average value of its assets.

The actual cash which has been paid into the treasury of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company on account of the capital obligations now outstanding amounts to \$22,000,000 more than the par of such outstanding obligations.

The Associated Companies collected from the public and paid back in taxes over \$10,000,000 during the year 1912.

The steadily increasing necessities of the public not only for additional but for new telephone service can only be met by new construction, involving capital outlay. To meet the demands during the six and one-half years from 1907 to June, 1913, inclusive, the increase in telephone plant was \$1,600,000,000. The number of independent companies connected with the Bell System is about 25,000. The number of employees in the Bell System, including the employees of connected companies, on December 31, 1912, was 141,000.

During this same period the number of shareholders of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, not including either the associated or connected companies, increased from 17,000 to about 54,000. About 47,000 shareholders own 100 shares each; 6500 shareholders hold from 1000 to 1000 shares each; 347 shareholders hold from 1000 to 3000 shares each; 18 shareholders own 5000 shares or over in their own right. A majority of the shareholders are women.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.
THEO N. VAIL, President

MACARTNEY'S

"APPAREL SHOP"

72 MERRIMACK STREET

We Are Winners

TOMORROW WE WILL THROW THE GREATEST STREAM OF BARGAINS IN

Clothing, Furnishing Goods and Hats

That Has Ever Taken Place

We are record breakers in our line. Fire ladies and the public are invited to call as everybody will get record breaking bargains.

—THE—

Library Contest

—WILL BE—

WON THIS NEXT WEEK

Starting Thursday of this week, every day will be Red Letter Day, until the end of the contest, September 4th. This means that you'll receive

- 100 votes with a 10c purchase
- 1000 votes with a \$1.00 purchase
- 10,000 votes with a \$10 purchase
- 100,000 votes with a \$100 purchase

Help your favorite organization or school to win this great library. Ask for the votes when you make your purchases. Tell your friends to do the same.

GREAT BARGAINS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

MACARTNEY'S

"APPAREL SHOP"

72 MERRIMACK STREET

COAL, OTTO COKE and KINDLING WOOD

THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY

Let me fill your bins now, while prices and other conditions are right. Mail and telephone orders will receive immediate attention

JOHN P. QUINN, Office and Yards, Gorham & Dix Sts.
Telephones 1150 and 2150. When one is busy call the other.
Branch Office, Sun Bldg.

DO YOU NEED A KIDNEY REMEDY?

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything, but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble, it may be found just the remedy you need. Swamp-Root makes friends quickly because its mild and immediate effect is soon realized. In most cases it is a gentle healing herb compound—a physician's prescription which has proved its great curative value in thousands of the most distressing cases according to reliable testimony.

All druggists in 50c and \$1.00 sizes. You may have a sample bottle of this free, reliable preparation by sending this pamphlet telling all about it.

Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

THE FIREMEN'S MUSTER

Great Gathering Here Tomorrow
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It is expected there will be 50,000 visitors here.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

OPERATORS WANTED ON NIGGERHEAD lasting machines. W. J. Barry Shoe Co., 50 Stackpole st.

WANTS WIFE FROM LOWELL

Canadian Farmer Writes to Salvation Army for Wife, 38 Yrs. Old and 5 ft. 9 in. High

The local captain of the Salvation Army has received a letter from a lone widower in Aylesbury, Saskatchewan, Canada, requesting that the Salvation Army official will kindly select a wife for him and put her in communication with the writer so that arrangements may be made for her passage to the northwest to join her future husband in the care of a farm containing 100 acres, with a comfortable home and what is better still, the owner who describes himself as a man of 35 years old, strong and healthy, a farmer of long experience, good habits, who lived for a time in western Kansas, but is now settled in the northwest and wants only a good Christian wife to complete his happiness.

He states that he himself is a Christian of the Reformed Presbyterian faith and that he would want his wife also to be a Christian in deed as well as in name, one who could encourage him and others by her earnest life. He says he would like a nice looking, healthy woman for a wife, one who would look well in a neat dress and on whom a neat dress would show up well. Yet he would not want a woman whose heart is set upon dress. He would like her to be a rather large woman, weighing about 150 pounds and five feet eight or nine inches in height. He is not particular about the color of her hair nor does he specify whether he prefers a blonde or a brunette.

He wants a neat and tidy woman from 35 to 38 years old, a maiden lady preferred, but if she be a widow with a child of two or three years old he would have no objection on that account as he loves children and it is his ambition, through the prospective union, to have a family of his own.

He offers to give good reference as to his character and standing in the community in which he resided and he would want equally good references from any lady who might decide to accept his offer of marriage. He also states that an exchange of photographs would be among the preliminaries necessary to a final decision and that in any case he would like to have the lady who replies to his proposal to be recommended by the captain of the Salvation Army.

The local captain regards the matter as something new in his line, but is willing to do what he can to help out the farmer in the northwest, believing that the proposition is a thoroughly honest one.

Here, then, is a chance for some lady who wants a home and who answers the requirements.

genuine admiration were heard as to the delicate tinting of the walls, the beautiful gilded screens, the inlaid tables, the magnificent embroideries and all the other decorative features of this artistic addition to the business life of the city.

At the conclusion of the dinner, which lasted until 10 p. m., Judge Pickman, who presided, made the opening address. He dwelt on the olden history of the Chinese with their great civilization of thousands of years ago and of the later developments in its history which give promise of a still more glorious future. He complimented the proprietors on their restaurant and the dinner, and wished them continued prosperity.

Ex-Congressman O'Connell of Boston was the next speaker, representing the United States. He paid a high tribute to the characteristics of the Chinese, being able to speak from experience because of long business dealings with them. So great has been the change in public opinion regarding their desirability as citizens, he said, that if the restrictive clauses now on the statute books had not come up until now, there is no doubt that our official relations with China would be entirely different.

Hon. A. G. Walsh directed his remarks principally to Judge Pickman.

whom he called "Li Hung Chang." He declared that whatever prejudice he has ever had regarding the Chinese or their cooking had been dispelled by the splendid dinner of which he had partaken. The success of the venture, he said, was guaranteed by the fact that 1300 cars pass through Merrimack squares daily.

Rev. Mr. Clapp referred to the Pilgrim pride that one preceding speaker had referred to, and after exclaiming that he warned his hearers not to let their pride turn into prejudice. He called to mind the great prejudice that existed in New England against the Irish and German races half a century or so ago, and pointed out the great achievements of these peoples and their share in the upbuilding of this country. Their example should teach us, he said, that there is room here for Chinese enterprise, and we should put away our prejudice when boasting of our Pilgrim pride.

Chen Fong, of Boston, welcomed those present in the name of the proprietors of the restaurant, and assured them that they would be always served courteously and with regard for mutual cordial relations. Joseph Smith put aside his usual role of wit, and dwelt on the Chinese question seriously. Before revealing the serious side of his nature, however, he made a few sharp thrusts at some of those present that hit home. He then asked those present to refrain from a patronizing attitude towards things Chinese, reminding them of the antiquity of the great Eastern country and of the arts that flourished there when our ancestors fought in caves for bones with the beasts of the wilds. He then read a beautiful poem of his own composition entitled, "East and West" in which there was a depth of thought and reverence for the land that charms Pierre Loti.

Frank E. Dunbar was introduced as a type of the benevolent landlord. He expressed his delight at the transformation of the old building with its cobwebs "venerable if not venerable." He also paid a tribute to the business virtues of the Chinese race as represented by those he has had dealings with. He hoped, in conclusion, that the restaurant would always have more guests than chairs.

Major Charles B. Proctor spoke in a humorous vein, extolling the virtues of "Hon. Pickman Judge," and revealing some secrets about the latest desires of those immediately surrounding him.

City Solicitor J. Joseph Hennessy referred to the touch of nature that makes the whole world kin, and said that to the people of Lowell anything that adds to our prestige or prosperity ought to get our undivided support. He also pleaded for breadth of view predicting that some of the lowliest races here now will spring to the front in a generation or two and add their traditional virtues to our cosmopolitan citizenship.

Mayor O'Donnell, who arrived late, made a brief but interesting speech congratulating the proprietors. Frank K. Stearns and Le Dolt E. Kimball made interesting speeches and Alderman Cummings, E. J. Gallagher and James Stuart Murphy responded briefly commending the enterprise that had produced such a beautiful restaurant.

Throughout the evening Dunfer's orchestra gave a fine selection of popular music, being frequently applauded. There was also a victrola from the storeroom of M. Steiner & Sons, which filled in the intervals between the orchestral selections and gave a novel tone to the occasion.

The long and varied menu was as follows: Bird's nest soup, roast duck, lobster chop suey, pastry (Chinese style), turtle soup (American style), broiled squash, lobster salad, ice cream, cake, tea, coffee, Chinese candy, Chinese preserves, juice of the grape (Bryan vintage), refined elder, cigars.

Each guest was given a souvenir picture of the restaurant at his departure.

Well Satisfied. Many of the tenants of the new Sun building say they would sooner think of going out of business than return to their former locations.

A DARING HOLDUP

Mrs. R. Vanderbilt is "Shot" by Camera

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 27.—"Hands up!" Mrs. Reggie Vanderbilt exclaimed as she threw up her hands and smiled at the photographer who stood in her path. The holdup occurred at the championship tennis matches here, and



Mrs. Vanderbilt, instead of ducking the camera man, set a new fashion for society women by gracefully surrendering to the inevitable. If other women of fashion follow Mrs. Vanderbilt's example soon you may see in print more "holdup" pictures than ever you dreamed of.

Japan's Latest Note. WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Ambassador China late yesterday delivered to Secretary Bryan, Japan's latest note in the California anti-alien controversy. Secretary Bryan and Ambassador China agreed to continue their understanding of making public nothing contained in the diplomatic exchanges on the question, and upon that all information of what was contained in the Tokyo government's latest communication was withheld from publication.

It may be said, however, that the latest Japanese note contains nothing in the nature of an ultimatum or which might bring the negotiations to a finality. On the other hand it is couched in a vein to carry the negotiations along and pressure. The issue without making any determination of the contentions of either government. Its general tone is said to indicate that the negotiations may continue for months. In a short time Secretary Bryan will prepare a reply.

Ayer Teachers Selected. The teachers that have been assigned to the different schools in Ayer for the coming year are as follows: High school, Ernest M. Gleason; assistant teachers, Miss Laura S. Leavitt, Miss Grace O'Neil and Miss Mildred Mott; eighth grade, Miss Alma Gray; seventh grade, Miss A. Bowles; sixth grade, Miss Elizabeth M. Whitehill; fifth grade, Miss May F. Dooling; fourth grade, Miss Caroline C. Brown; third grade, Miss Agnes McCarthy; fourth room, Washington street building, Miss Olive T. Jenness; Washington street primary, Miss Genevieve H. Noylan; Main street primary, Miss Winifred Cochran; Shirley street primary, Miss Margaret F. Whelan; supervisor of drawing, Bertha E. Staples; supervisor of music, Miss Annie H. Palmer.

General Miles Home. NORTHAMPTON, Aug. 27.—Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles reached here yesterday, following his arrival from the Balkans on the steamer Minnetonka. He was accompanied by his daughter. Gen. Miles, who was in the Balkan states during the recent hostilities, refused to discuss the situation or comment on the war. He said, however, "I am neutral. Perhaps after I have rested up here at home I shall have something to say. Not now."

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Don't stand that itching, burning skin torment one day longer. Go to the nearest druggist and get a jar of Resinol Ointment and a cake of Resinol Soap. Bathe the patches of eruption with Resinol Soap and hot water, dry, and apply a little Resinol Ointment. The torturing, itching and burning stop instantly, you no longer have to dig and scratch, sleep becomes possible, and healing begins. Soon the ugly, tormenting humor disappears completely and for good.

Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment are also speedily effective in even the most stubborn cases of pimples, blackheads, dandruff, sores and piles. Prescribed by doctors for eighteen years, and sold by every druggist in the United States. Trial free. Dept. 12-F, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

NEW BAGGAGE ORDER

On B. & M. Falls and is Rescinded

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—The order of the passenger department of the Boston & Maine railroad, put in effect this summer, by which a passenger was required to travel on the same train with his luggage, has been rescinded. It proved a flat failure.

The order was promulgated after the passenger department officials had noted that their trains on the mountain divisions were unduly loaded with baggage when the size of the traffic was considered, whereas automobile parties were heading for the same resorts suspiciously unencumbered.

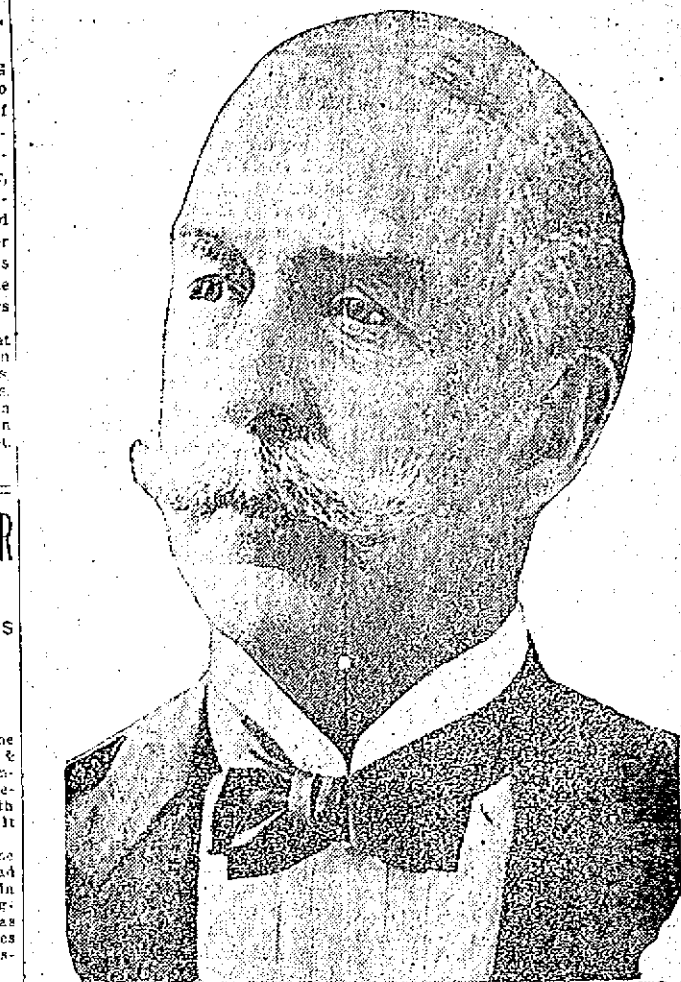
The railroad claims it discovered persons were shipping trunks and the like on mileage later used for other trips or otherwise disposed of, and riding to their destinations in their motor cars or by trolley. This practice was carried on to such an extent that real passengers were unable in some instances to get their trunks on the train on which they traveled, and this caused no end of trouble. The order followed, but it was never enforced, even in a half-hearted manner. It meant disruption of the system in force and the employment of much additional help.

Cured of Lockjaw. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—After suffering from lockjaw for two weeks, Frank McGonigle, 10 years old, Tasker and Sixteenth streets, who has been in the Methodist hospital for the past week, was able to eat solid food for the first time yesterday since his illness. His jaws began to grow limber Monday, and yesterday he was able to chew. Prior to this time he had been fed liquid food through a hole where a tooth in his upper jaw was missing. Physicians say he will be discharged from the hospital in about a week.

Held Without Bail. BOSTON, Aug. 27.—Richard J. Delaney, 35, of Dedham, charged with the murder of his father, James Delaney, at his home, 62 Highland avenue, Dedham, Monday, was arraigned before Judge Grover in Dedham court yesterday. He pleaded not guilty, and was held without bail for trial Sept. 1.

GEN. MILES RETURNS TO AMERICA

WARM DEFENDER OF BULGARIANS



GENERAL NELSON A. MILES.

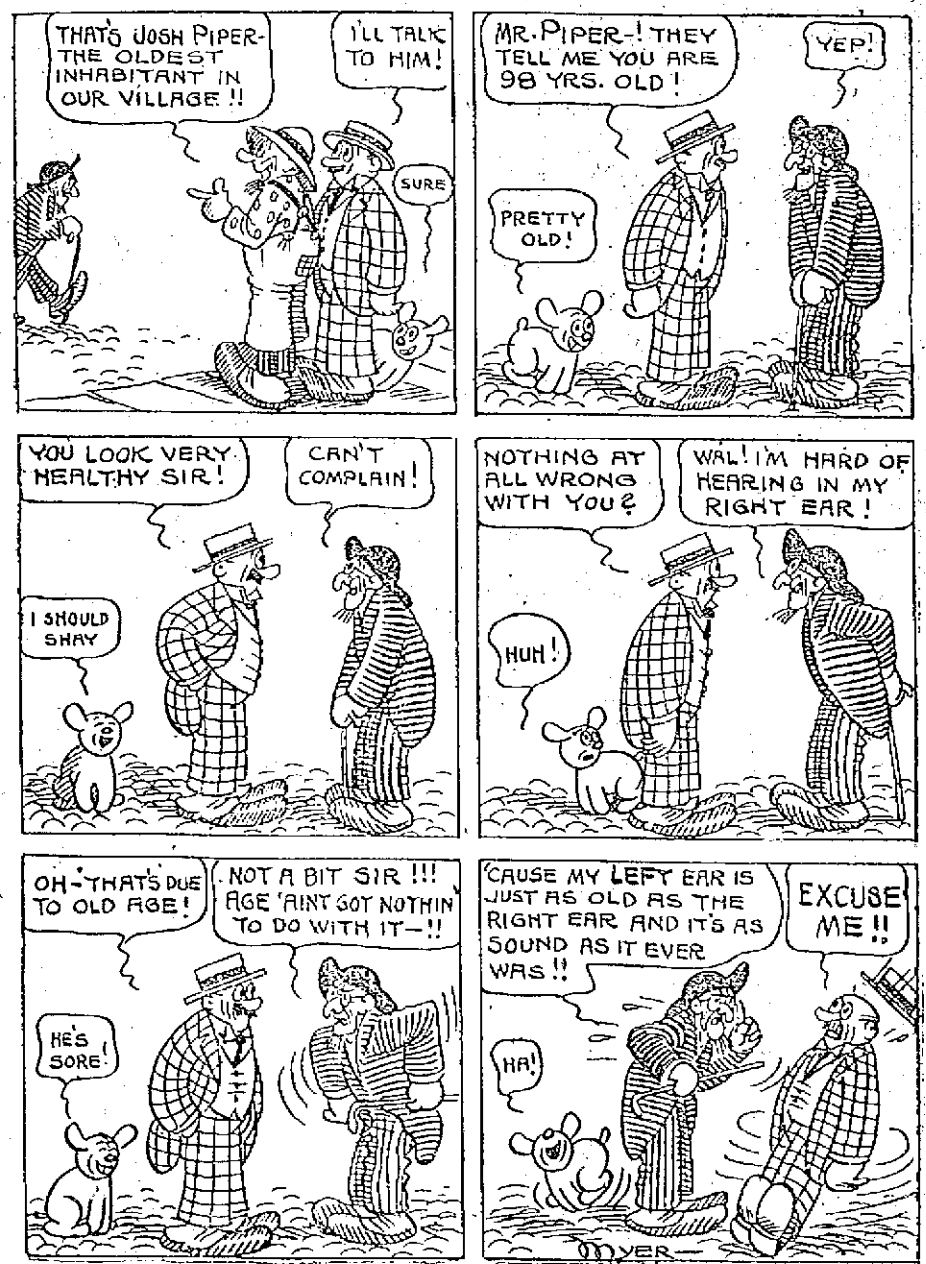
NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The return of General Nelson A. Miles, retired, from his European trip was made interesting by the fact that he was bottled up at Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria, during the war of the Balkan allies among themselves. General Miles was quoted when he left London for America as saying that he believed that Bulgarians were not guilty of atrocities, as alleged in war dispatches. It was because of these reports that a committee representing the peace movement was recently appointed in Paris at the instigation of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia college, to investigate the conduct of for America as saying that he believed the combatants.

GOOD CONDUCT SOURCE OF PRIDE TO NAVY

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The sailing of the Atlantic fleet from Narragansett bay prompted Mayor MacLeod of Newport to write a letter to Rear Admiral Badger, commander in chief, expressing regret at the departure of the officers and men and conveying his appreciation of the assistance the shore patrols rendered the local Newport police while lying off Newport.

"It is a source of pride in our navy" wrote Mayor MacLeod, "that so many of the men can congregate in one place and conduct themselves in so orderly a manner that the residents and authorities regret the short duration of their stay."

EXCUSE ME



CHINESE RESTAURANT

Opened With a Banquet and Speeches

Almost 100 men prominent in the business and professional life of the city gathered in the new and beautiful "Young China" restaurant on Merrimack street last evening as guests of the proprietors, Wong Pong and Chin S. Kee. Following the sumptuous dinner with its suggestion of the Oriental blended with American excellence, there was a social session at which flashes of wit and wisdom were interchanged and through which ran the dominant note of congratulation to the proprietors of the new restaurant for their enterprising venture and hearty good wishes for their future.

The dinner was scheduled for 6.30 p. m. For 10 or 15 minutes preceding it the large crowd surged through the beautiful rooms admiring their harmonious decoration, their convenient arrangement and their wealth of ornamental Chinese detail. Expressions of

GHASTLY DISCOVERY ON B. & M. TRACKS

TILTON, N. H., Aug. 27.—The nude body of a man with the head severed was found on the railroad track on the mountain division of the Boston & Maine road between Belmont and Tilton by the crew of an express train early today. Three tramps who were asleep in the vicinity were arrested for drunkenness and an effort was made to learn the identity of the dead man. The position of the body was such that the police believe it would have been impossible for it to have been thrown there by a train.

A LITTLE NONSENSE

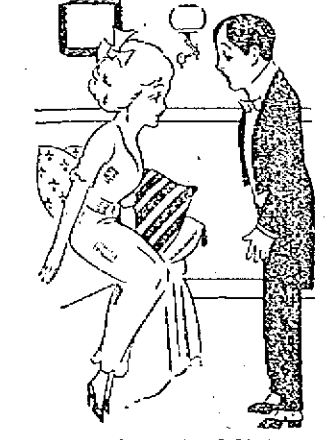


A JUVENILE TRAIT.
Occasionally you meet a man who thinks it clever to pose as a person with a past.
Yes, but as a rule that sort of man isn't old enough to have any past worth mentioning.



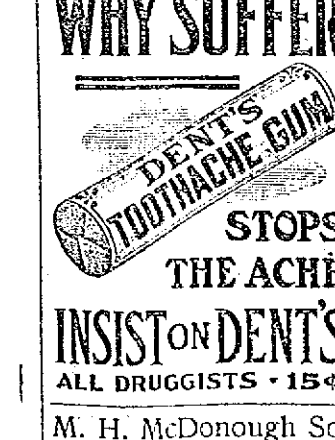
NOTHING TOO GOOD.
Mrs. Swell—Are you going to have your husband done in?
Mrs. Riche—Yes, but by one of those old masters.

SEIZING THE OPPORTUNITY.
Hubby—If you insist on this new gown I'll have to get it on credit.
Wife—As long as it's going to be charged, then, I may as well get a more expensive one.



WOULDN'T BE HOME.
She—You may turn down the light.
He—But—er—er—
She—That's all right. Papa has come to the lodge.

TERRACED.
She—What a singular chin Mrs. De Fatte has.
He—Stagnant? I should call it plural.



THE HIGHER CRITICISM.
"They say his new play is charmingly gloomy."
"Yes, it's the most delightfully hopeless thing I ever saw."

THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor.
SUN BUILDING, MERRIMACK SQUARE, LOWELL, MASS.
Member of the Associated Press
THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER MONTH

THE THAW CASE

Whether viewed in its international aspect as regards the different methods of dealing with some forms of crime in Canada and the United States, or in its still more pertinent application to evident flaws in our domestic extradition laws, the Thaw escape and its attendant complications is intensely interesting. There is little doubt that the convicted individual who was eventually deported from the Dominion, but the money which has been so lavishly spent in his behalf may be able to place all possible technical obstacles in the way of justice so that his return to the United States may be postponed for a considerable time. When he is finally deported, probably into Vermont state, the real battle will begin. Every day that Harry Thaw remains out of Matteawan will be a reflection on the adequacy of the extradition laws between this country and Canada.

Were it not for the Canadian statute providing for the deportation of undesirable visitors, Thaw was a free man the moment he crossed the border. It was the general legal opinion that he might safely defy extradition. We are yet to see the force of a hearing to determine whether he is free to remain among the law-abiding members of society or return to a captivity which many regard as too mild considering his crime. It is stated that William Traverser Jerome whom Thaw has reason to fear, is anxious to get all Canadian hearings on his case held in Montreal, presumably with the view of having him deported directly into New York state if Canada should decide against him—and of this there is but little doubt. If Thaw is returned to New York, his dream of freedom will be rudely shattered, but if, as is more likely, he is returned to Vermont, his chance of regaining his freedom will be much better.

Whether Thaw is sane or insane, all hearings having to do with his future freedom should be held in New York, and it is for that state to determine how he shall be dealt with. If he is sane, he is not less a murderer, and if he is insane he is not fit to be at large. It is a reflection on the extradition laws between ourselves and Canada and still more so between our various states that he is not immediately deported to New York state. It is a travesty on all that is just and sensible that a man should be insane before the laws of one state and sane in another state. It is also decidedly wrong that the cost of proving him unfit for society or otherwise should be borne by any state but that in which he committed crime and to whose laws he is accountable.

Perhaps not for many years, if ever, has the necessity for a change in our extradition laws been more clearly demonstrated than in the case of Thaw. If he is finally permitted to regain his freedom and walk at will among the people of all our states but one, it is not strange that there is such a well defined impression here as to the inadequacy and powerlessness of our laws when dealing with murderers or other criminals who hide themselves from the just punishment of their crimes behind walls of gold.

THE RIVER BED AGREEMENT

After due consideration, it seems to us unwise and unnecessary that the city should adopt any such agreement as that which was presented by the city solicitor at the last meeting of the municipal council, regarding the water mains under the river bed. In the first place, it is a virtual acknowledgment of the claims of the Locks and Canals company as to their ownership of the river bed, and while there is any doubt on that score the city should take no action which might strengthen the company's claim at the expense of the citizens. In the second place, the city, in signing that agreement, gives absolute power to the corporation—which has never yet undertaken to assert any prerogative that served its ends—to impose financial obligation on the city, far greater than the outlay would be at the present time were the mains laid up low as the local corporation desired.

The most feasible course open to the well meant, will prove a positive detriment, albeit the most disagreeable, is either to comply with the first desire of the Locks and Canals company in lowering the pipe four feet or so, or else assert its right of eminent domain, and ignore the request of the corporation. While there is any question of vested ownership, the city should not sign away its possible right, and even if there were no doubt of the locality of the claim of the protesting company, it is not wise that the city should impose a much greater obligation on the citizens of the future than a present compliance with the requirements of the corporation would impose. If there is any possibility of a future contingency such as the agreement provides for, and there certainly is, it seems the part of economy and dignity that the city should lower the pipes at the present time, or assert its independence of the Locks and Canals company. In signing an agreement such as that proposed the city of Lowell would assume a grave responsibility, and unfortunately there is nothing in the past actions of the Locks and Canals company which makes it improbable that the corporation would assert its power to the limit.

The folly of not providing for future emergencies has often been shown in cases where water mains and sewers throughout the city have been lowered. There was such a case in Merrimack square a few years ago, and a more recent example in Dutton street. In both these instances, and in many similar instances, the city had to expend a great deal more than would have been necessary at first. If we sign any agreement with the Locks and Canals company we are apt to realize our shortsightedness in like manner with regard to the river bed. It would seem the part of wisdom to determine the ownership definitely at first. If the Locks and Canals company really owns the river bed, the pipes should be lowered now when it is being laid; if not, the city may go ahead without bothering with any agreement. In either case, the signing of such a document would be folly.

SULZER SELF-CONDEMNED

Aside from the wise and definite law which provides that the chief magistrate of the state of New York should turn over his authority to the lieutenant-governor, pending impeachment proceedings, a slight reflection will convince one that such a mode of procedure is not only desirable but inevitable, if public welfare is to be the main consideration. It is evident that the retention of the duties of the chief magistrate by Sulzer, if popularly recognized, would give him an unwarranted degree of power in subverting the laws of the state to suit his own individual case. If he should be proved innocent there would still be a suspicion that he secured the verdict by unlawful means, and if eventually proved guilty, there would be a well grounded doubt of the validity of his legal acts while impeachment proceedings were pending, with the appended likelihood of confusion in the state laws or possible perversion of them for a long period. Sulzer is revealing a cowardice and insolent selfishness that does not augur well for him in the coming trial. At the first publication of the merciless hounding of Sulzer by Tammany, there were many who sympathized with him, not because they disliked him less but because they disliked Tammany more. But, even the most ardent hate of Tammany cannot now justify approval of the governor. It was decidedly to his disadvantage and complete undoing that he entered the ranks of the tiger's fens with a record that would bear inspection. Living in a glass house he threw stones, and now the broken panes are falling all around him. He who would openly espouse righteousness must be openly righteous.

LAW INJURIOUS TO MINORS

So far as the eight hour law for minors is concerned, there is little doubt that it will work injury instead of benefit not only to a vast number of minors, but to their families. It has practically barred them from work in the factories for the reason that very few factories can have one time schedule for minors and another for adults. Formerly boys leaving the grammar school at the age of 14 were free to go to work for 54 hours a week; but now they cannot do so until they are sixteen. Where their families cannot keep them at school and where they cannot get work, the boys will be around the streets in idleness with all the temptations to mischief. It is to be feared that the moral effect will be bad, not to speak of the hardships to be added to the dependent members of the family who are unable to work. If these boys could get work even for half time and attend school the other half, they might be of some use to themselves and their families but without some arrangement of this kind, it is quite probable that in many cases they will suffer not only privation but moral contamination from their loafing about the streets.

This law, it would seem, although well meant, will prove a positive detriment to the number of families that will require aid from the city. When the first Balkan war was ended, the world regarded the outcome as a great Christian victory, especially as the holy city of Adrianople, the most covered prize of all with the possible exception of Constantinople, had been wrested from the Turk. But when the dogs of war were loosed again in the recent fratricidal battles, the Ottoman sultan stole back to his holy city. It now looks as though there is some reason. Adrianople will stand as a fine example of the fruits of destruction for many years.

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Estimates on all kinds of jobs, large or small, at 170 Appleton street.

Seen and Heard

"I had to be away from school yesterday," said Tommy.
"You must bring an excuse," said the teacher.
"Who from?"
"From your father."
"He ain't no good at making excuses; he catches him every time!"

She was just a plump widow with two charming daughters. She had been a "feller" just a year and was beginning to wear her "weeds" lightly. All the same, when the new curate called upon her she sighed.
"Ah! I feel the loss of my poor, dear husband very much. I never have any appetite for anything now."
The curate was all sympathy and, in the endeavor to cheer her by pointing out what a comfort to her her daughters must be, replied:
"I can quite understand that, but you are so much interrupted by the judgment of your father."
"Allow me to inform you that I am not laid in at all."

The newly married couple strolled anxiously into the postoffice.
"Have you got any letter for Mike Howell?" he asked.
The new postmaster looked him up and down.
"No," he snapped.
"Mike Howell?" replied the farmer.
The postmaster turned aside.
"You don't understand," roared the applicant. "Can't you understand plain English? I asked you if you've got any letter for Mike Howell!"
"Well, I haven't," snorted the postmaster. "Neither have I a letter for anybody else's cow! Get out!"

William Dean Howells tells the following story on himself:
"I got into an unpleasant one day with my wife on the propriety of using a certain word in a sentence. My wife maintained there was no right in favor of my usage, and I held that there was. So, to find out the matter, I took the Century dictionary and looked it up.
"Ah! I said, 'here it is, with just the usage I employed,' and I read the justifying quotation aloud.
"But my wife was still dubious.
"Whose quotation is that? she wished to know.
"Again I studied the printed page. 'Why, it says, 'Howells,'" I responded.
"Ah! answered my wife, with triumphant scorn, 'he's no authority!'"

One South African gold mine is one mile in depth.
France is disturbed by a lack of officers to man its warships.
A movement has been started in Paris for uniform monk hoods.
There are 7000 monks on the Mount of Athos in Southern Greece.
Woven wire is now used as a binding agent in road construction.
The cities of Europe are generally cleaner than those of this country.
A Missouri mile raiser says the animal is greatly misjudged and misunderstood.
An Oregon gunner goes after geese with a four-barrelled gun of his own construction.

THE PANAMA GAME

Here we are, gentlemen: here's the whole game of us.
Pretty near thorough with the job we are on;
Size up our work—it will give you the hang of us.
South to Cuba and north to Colon.
Yet, the canal is our letter of reference;
Look at Cuba and glance at Gatun;
What can we do for you—got any preference?
Wireless to Saturn or bridge to the moon?
Don't send us back to a life that is flat again.
We've been shattered a continent's time;
Once work Lord, but we couldn't do it that again!
Haven't you something that's more in our line?
Got any river they any isn't crossable?
Got any mountain that can't be cut through?
We specialize in the wholly impossible.
Doing things 'nobody ever could do!'
Take a good look at the whole husky crew of us.
Engineers, doctors, and steam-shovel men.
Taken together you'll find quite a few of us.
Soon to be ready for trouble again.
Brenched by the tropical sun that is history.
Checkful of energy, vigor and lung.
Trained by a task that's the biggest in history.
What has a job for this Panama gang?
—Horton Bradley in Collier's Magazine.

BADLY DISFIGURED WITH PIMPLES

Face a Mass. Ashamed to Show Himself. Scratched Them Raw. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Cured in Less Than a Week.

131 Myrtle St., Arlington, Mass.—
"There were pimples on my face the size of bird shot. They were dark red with a white head in the center. My face was such a mass of pimples I was ashamed to show myself in society. The pimples itched so much that I scratched them raw. For two months they had caused me much pain and many sleepless nights. My face was very badly disfigured. I used soap and other remedies too numerous to mention, but without success. I had almost given up when by chance I saw the advertisement of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I immediately sent for a sample. I bathed my face with hot water and washed it thoroughly with Cuticura Soap and then applied the Cuticura Ointment. After the first application I felt relief, so I bought some Cuticura Soap and Ointment and in less than a week was completely cured."
(Signed) Wm. N. Ganevsky, Dec. 11, 1912.
Cuticura Soap and Ointment do so much for pimples, blackheads, red, rough skin, itching, scaly scalp, dandruff, dry, thin and falling hair, chapped hands and chapped feet, that it is almost criminal not to use it. Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 25p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."
"Men who shave and shampoo with Cuticura Soap will find it best for skin and scalp."

BEST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.
25c. Warranted Genuine Scott's Emulsion has been sold for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLON'S MOTHERS FOR THEIR CHILDREN WHILE FEEDING, WITH PERFECT SUCCESS. It is the best food for INFANTS, CHILDREN, and ALLYAS PAIR; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. It is a safe Family Food. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Scott's Emulsion" and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

MANY POWDERS IRRITATE BUT COMFORT POWDER HEALS, SAYS SALEM MOTHER.

Mrs. Ella Call of Salem, Mass., says: "I have used several powders for baby which only irritated its chafed and under skin more, but in Comfort Powder I have found the right powder at last. It gives splendid satisfaction in every way and I shall use no other. Comfort Powder is acknowledged by physicians, trained nurses and mothers to be a skin healing wonder. Be sure you get the genuine with the signature of E. S. Sykes on the box."

EDITORIAL COMMENT

A Great Game
Lewiston Sun: The game seems to be going to the opposition's way.
President Huerta cannot expect to keep on indefinitely unless he can borrow in Europe; he cannot expect to borrow in Europe until the governments of the lending countries are more friendly. Those governments seem to be united in support of President Wilson's peace policy.
The opposing presidents are still in the attitude of negotiation is indicated by the permission to the Huerta government to import arms and ammunition from the United States.
From what has so far been given to the public, President Wilson has played a great game.

Very Old
Brooklyn Times: Several clerks of the New Haven road have been discharged, according to a New Haven dispatch, because they were caught attending ball games on days when they had been excused to attend relatives' funerals. The road is beginning its new reform program at a very old point.

The Gale
Salem News: This is said to be had weather for corn, but it is the weather for wheat and gives added strength to people children and the aged.
Great loss without some small compensation.

Hacked Up
Providence Tribune: A most significant and encouraging feature of the Mexican situation is the substantial unanimous support given President Wilson's policy by the senate. The president realizes that conditions in Mexico call for diplomacy of the highest order if serious trouble is to be avoided, and without menacing our southern neighbors, he has outlined a plan of action that must compel the respect of civilization.

Business Safe
Manchester Mirror: In the face of such handicaps as tight money, labor troubles, corruption and the political disturbances throughout the world, which exert an influence to hamper trade, an evident improvement has been made along many lines. Capital is more active in business conditions, far-seeing and far-thinking business men have set themselves firmly against opposition to ill-founded or malicious assaults upon them.

Extravagance
Lynn News: As chancellor of the exchequer, David Lloyd George has the task of raising the money with which to meet the expenses of England's government. His recent protest, therefore, against the constantly increasing expenditures for the army and navy, has more weight than it would have if he were not so close to the root of the question. He foresees the day coming when the tax-payer, already burdened almost to the limit of endurance, will have to meet the cost of a revolution, and he is warning the nation to check the extravagance into which all the nations have been led by the militarists.

Republican Nomination
Foster's Democrat: The republican nomination for the governorship of Massachusetts lies now between the illustrious Col. Benton and the material Capt. Gardner; each has only the other to beat. Col. Foster shot his bolt into the ring, but didn't follow it. The celebrated Foster smile is more expansive than ever as the newspaper men are told that he's in content with having secured a real republican primary.

An Innovation
Two fast elevators always running and the new building are an innovation for Lowell and the patrons of the building.

"Personally Conducted" Excursions to California

Are you going to California? Do you want to be extra comfortable on the trip at no extra cost?
Would you like to have a first rate, good natured, thoroughly conversant and well informed conductor go all the way through on the trip with you, a man who is specially selected, and paid by our Railroad Company to look after your comfort?
Such a man goes through with each of our "Personally Conducted" parties. We choose men specially fitted for this work. Men who are courteous and kind, who have made the trip many times and understand the art of making people comfortable.
Just call or write and let me tell you all about the "Personally Conducted" low fare parties to California. They have helped to make the "Union Route" service famous.
Alex Stokes, New England Passenger Agent, C. & N. E. R. R., 251 Washington St., Boston.

Geo. W. Galvin, M. D.

The well-known Boston physician founder of the 15 YEARS SURGEON-IN-CHIEF of the Boston Emergency Hospital. In Administration of the following:
PROF. PAUL F. HILL'S SALVARSAN "606"
Which is a specific for Lues and any of its manifestations, which may appear in the form of Syphilis, Locomotor Ataxia, Neurosyphilis and other maladies. It is administered practically without pain and without loss of time. This solves the problem of centuries and rid the world of the worst scourge the human race ever knew.
THE PHYLACOGENS
A Modified Bacterial Vaccine discovered by Dr. A. F. Schaffer, administered subcutaneously or intramuscularly, cures Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Pneumonia, Typhoid, Asthma, Hay Fever, Erysipelas, etc. Write or phone for appointment. Send for booklet explaining other treatment.
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LACK IN EFFICIENCY

Is What Was Said of "L" Men

BY SUPT. TRIPP BEFORE THE ARBITRATORS
Fifty Per Cent on Surface Cars Are Not Up to the Standard—Graduate Wage Scale Discussed
BOSTON, Aug. 27.—According to statements offered at the "L" arbitration hearing at the state house yesterday by George R. Tripp, superintendent of transportation for the Boston Elevated Railway company, more than 50 per cent. of the men operating its surface cars are lacking in efficiency.

Supt. Tripp stated to the arbitration board that it required five or six years of service before conductors and motormen reached their maximum efficiency. Then he presented figures which showed that 3009 of the 4948 conductors and motormen had been in the service less than five years. These statements came out shortly before the conclusion of yesterday's session of the hearing. Previously Supt. Tripp had declared that in his opinion the graduate wage system used by the company was a failure. It also was elicited from the witness that under the present system men assigned to "turn back" work received but four or five cents for "turn-back" jobs that formerly paid 15 cents.

The testimony of Supt. Tripp was by far the most interesting that has been offered since the opening of the hearing. In addition, he presented statistics showing the number of men engaged in the transportation department of the road, giving their time of service and rate of wages. It was following the offering of these statistics that Attorney Feeney began a line of questioning which brought out statements relating to the efficiency of the men now employed and as to the purpose of the graduated wage scale.

While the witness was reading the statistics the assistant counsel for the union was adding the figures and dividing the men according to the classification in the graduate wage system. Consequently the witness had hardly finished the statistics before he was asked if it were not true that more than 50 per cent. of the blue uniformed men had been in the employ of the company less than three years. Before he would reply Supt. Tripp added the number of men included in the latter group. His conclusion differed considerably from that of the counsel. In the meantime members of the arbitration board and of the counsel for the union had been taking the matter up and in most instances the figures differed.

The affair caused considerable amusement for the spectators, and finally at the request of the chairman of the board, James J. Storrow, the figures were gone over again, until it was settled that the number of men who had been with the company less than three years was 2451.

Another conglomeration of results was obtained when the principals attempted to figure the number of men who had been in service five years or less, and throughout the examination, and the points involving mathematical calculation Supt. Tripp's results made many of the company's employees wonder what could be the result should their superior attempt to answer the question on the 150-question examination which they were requested to pass before securing their jobs.

Finally, after much figuring, the witness stated that there were 698 first year men who, under the graduate wage system, received 25 cents per hour; 1298, second year men, who received 26.2 cents per hour; 455, third year men, who received 26.5 cents per hour; these with the fourth and fifth year men making a total of 3009 surface car platform men in the employ of the company, the highest part of whom received but 26.5 cents per hour.

Of the remaining men in the service the witness testified that 659 had been employed from six to 10 years and received 27.5 cents per hour; 431 of 10 to 15 years of service, who received 28.2 cents and \$1.15 who had been with the company 15 years or more who received 29.5 cents per hour.

Witness Tripp stated that the system of a graduate scale of wages had been put in effect June 18, 1903. Attorney Feeney: "What was the purpose of establishing such a system?" Supt. Tripp: "So as to give the men an inducement to remain with the company."

Q.—Under the system a man who has been with the company four or five years is given no increase. What inducement is there for him to remain with the company? A.—Why, I don't know. By that time he likes the business and wants to stay.
Q.—Do you call that an inducement? A.—Well, it's the way they earn their living, and they have an opportunity of getting a better run. The men become settled. They get used to it. They get so they like the work and leave it."

The witness was questioned concerning the great difference in the number of second year men, as compared with that of the third year men, when he was asked to account for the fact that there were 1298 second year men, while the number of third year men was but 455.
Feeney: "There is a difference of \$40," stated Atty. Feeney. "Is it not shown that a great number of the men drop from the service after the second year?"

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SHE'S NOT OF YOUR RIB

Old Theory Ridiculed by Suffrage Leader

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 27.—The idea that woman was created out of the rib of Adam was ridiculed and arguments for equal suffrage filled with brilliant epigrams by Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs of Chicago in presenting her side of the question, in a debate begun on suffrage on Shenley lawn yesterday.
Read the first chapter of Genesis, not the 25th and 26th verses of the second," declared Mrs. Stubbs, "and you will find that God created man, male and female at the same time. But they have taken the second chapter, since all the preachers have been talking about the more tender garden truck."

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Sold only in one size bottle, never in bulk or otherwise; to protect the babies.

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Stove Coal has been received into our yard during the past few weeks. Remember, summer prices will not hold much longer.

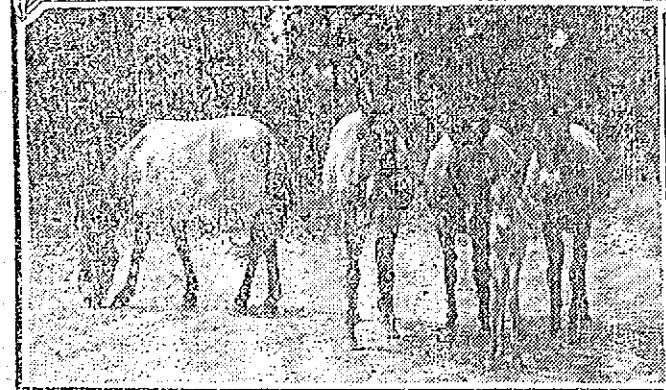
HORNE COAL CO.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

BABIES of the BRONX Zoo



Black Bear Cub, Crown of the Zoo

Zebra
Most Stubborn BabyPrzewalsky Wild Horse
Most Aristocratic Baby

MOTHERLOVE is just as deep rooted in beasts of the jungle as it is in humans. From the moment the offspring of those animals whose ferocity is world famed, have seen the light of day the parents nature undergoes a softening influence which leaves her a creature that lavishes her love and caresses upon her baby, resorting to all the little tricks of motherhood that one looks for in a nursery where the first born of the household nestles in the arms of its doting parent.

And then, too, that same ferocity and tigerish hate that a mother manifests when her baby is in peril, or has been criticized, is reflected ten-fold in wild beasts when the safety of their little ones is at stake. Of course we all know that each and every baby is the most wonderful thing in the world—that is in the eyes of its parents and near kin.

These things are just as true in the New York Zoological Park as anywhere else. There is just as much jealousy among the animal parents and the guardians of the babies there as anywhere else over the respective merits of their offspring and wards. There are nearly four hundred babies in the park now, all wards of the Zoological Society and the City of New York, and each baby has a keeper to coddle it and praise it just what a wonderful youngster it is.

Here are a few claims to distinction the Zoo keepers set forth for their wards and each waxes worth it the slightest doubt is cast upon his assertion:

Zaza, the cobra cat, is the stubbornest baby in the Zoo.
Eddie, the Rocky Mountain goat, is the most reticent youngster.
Nigger, the Brazilian Woolly Monkey, is the most affectionate and the biggest cry baby.
The Orangutans and Chimpanzees are the most highly educated.
Alice, the buffalo calf, is the genuine American baby.
Tiny, the kangaroo rat, is the smallest baby.
Mike and Nettie, the pygmy hippopotamuses, are the costliest.
Fuzzy, the tapir, is the queerest baby, and will little resemble her parents until full grown.
Alice, the 20-year-old tortoise, is still an infant and the youngest of her species in the park.
Lilly, the Puma kitten, is the crankiest baby in the collection.
Mongol, the prizevalsky wild horse calf, is the most aristocratic.
Perry, the muskrat, is the most northern baby.
Raccoons, the most playful and mischievous.
Richmond, the Virginia wild deer fawn, the hungriest baby.
Tommy and Tumble, black bear cubs, get more spankings and give their keepers most worry.
Flip, the walrus, costs more to feed than all others.
Nile and Cleopatra, lion cubs, have the loudest voices.
Kitty, leopard cub, the most dangerous baby.
Teddy, the dick dick, presented to the park by Theodore Roosevelt after his African hunt and the only one of his kind in captivity.
Coyote puppies, because their mother came from the original suffragette state.

To Flip belongs the distinction of proving that soft shell clams are the real and ideal baby food. He has added one hundred pounds to his bulk in the past six months and will double this gain within the next. He's an expensive little fellow, but as Mr. William T. Hornaday, director of the park, remarked, "He's worth it."

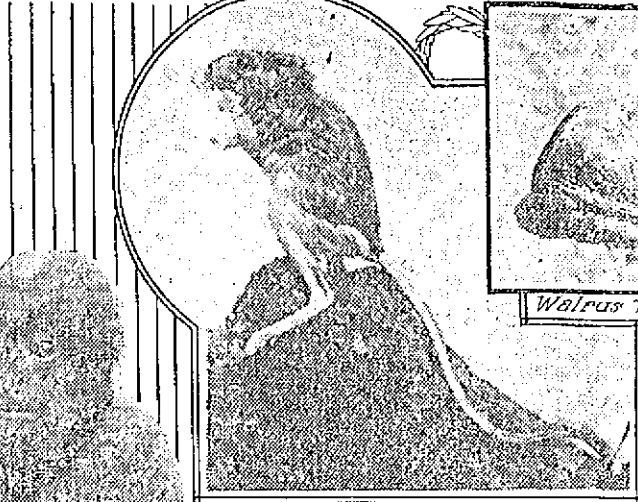
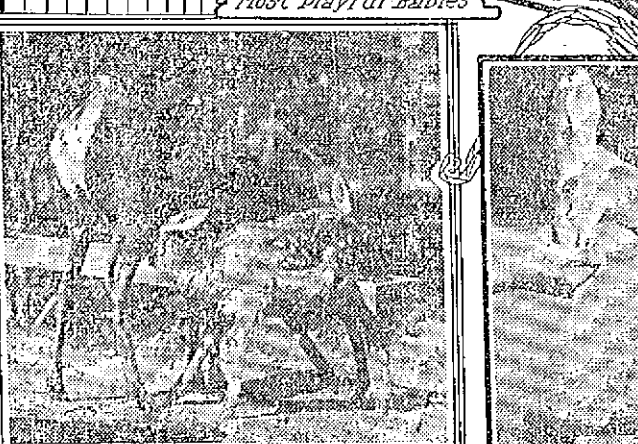
It costs in the neighborhood of \$10 a day to feed Flip. That includes time for an expert opener of soft clams who is kept busy four hours a day preparing Flip's meals. Flip's teeth are still too tender to open his own clams and as he eats fifty pounds at a time it can readily be seen that his little of most expensive baby is well earned. There is not another baby walrus in this country and only one other in the world and that in the Zoo at Hamburg, Germany.

But Flip is rarely lonesome for he cries so lustily for his friend and keeper, Charles Snyder, Assistant Curator of reptiles, that he is rarely alone. He always barks his joy at the sight of his friend and hops about on his flippers doing all sorts of queer antics as long as Snyder stays near. When he leaves him, though, his wall is pitiful to hear.

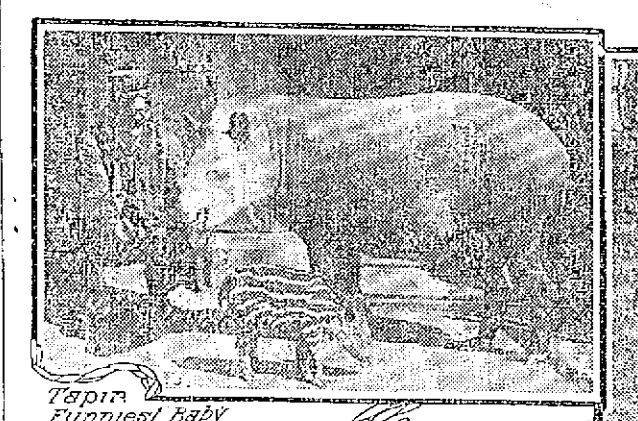
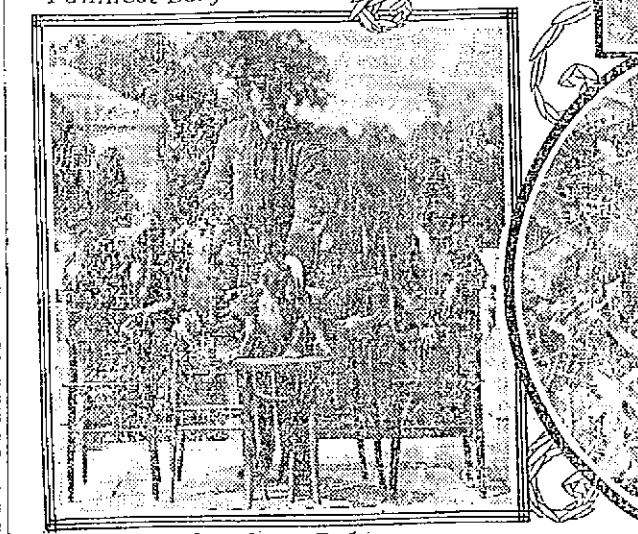
There is no animal more deeply loved in the park than little "Nigger," the Brazilian woolly monkey. He is as near human as it is possible for one of the baser animals to be, and he is as loyal as he is lovable. Nigger is idolized by his keepers and by the children of the officials of the society. He nestles as confidently in their arms as the most spoiled of babies. His tricks are inimitable and he is mischievous and cute. He has the run of the turtle pen and big Alice, the baby of the lot, and he are close pals. He scampers over her back, shares his food with her and when he proffers her a nibble of his choicest tidbits she exercises the greatest care not to nip his fingers, for he is it remembered Alice, at a single clutch, could sever the arm or leg of a man. Nigger is the life of his section. He is so rare and costly that he is kept to himself and out of reach of the commoner breeds of monkeys who scamper and romp in their cages day in and day out. Nigger was born to be petted. He not only invites it but he demands it. He likes nothing better than to curl up in one's arms and snuggle his head down beneath a coat collar. But when he is put back in his cage he will weep and sob for an hour, or until some one of the keepers comes along and tempts him out of his hysterical state with a choice bit of food especially prepared for him.

Mike and Nettie won their sobriquet, "the most expensive babies," because of their purchase price—\$15,000. Their species is nearly extinct and when they were captured in Central Africa last spring the bidding among animal collectors to buy them was keen and spirited. Agents of the Zoological Society finally came through with a bid of \$15,000, and they were at once brought to New York. They are the last, it is said, of this diminutive tribe and there are standing offers for others of their kind far in excess of that paid for them.

And speaking of Alice, the galapagos (tortoise) she is well worthy of a paragraph to herself. Although two hundred years old, she is easily the baby of the turtle pen. Her sister, Martha, is about one hundred and fifty years her senior, while Grant,

Kangaroo Mouse.
Smallest BabyRaccoons.
Most Playful Babies

Virginia Red Deer, Hungriest Baby

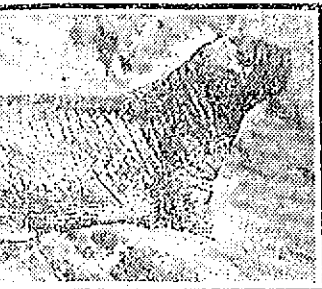
Tapir
Funniest Baby

Educated Babies

the old bachelor turtle, readily recalls the days on the Pacific coast when the Indians were freely discussing the visit of one they called Christopher Columbus who had just set sail for a visit to their relatives on the Atlantic coast. Alice exercises all the prerogatives her tender years demand and she is as coy and kittenish as the most unsophisticated debutante. But her keepers have hopes of her attaining years of discretion and assert that when she outgrows her childish ways she will be as dignified as her sister Martha.

And now we come to the real clowns of the Zoo—Tommy and Tumble—who have the best time of any pair of youngsters in New York, even though they get more spankings than all the other "babies" put together. This is not only due to their own mischief, but because their mother, Henrietta, is one of those old-fashioned mothers whose creed is, "Spare the rod and spoil the child." Hence, a dozen sound trouncings a day are not too many for her riotous and rollicking sons.

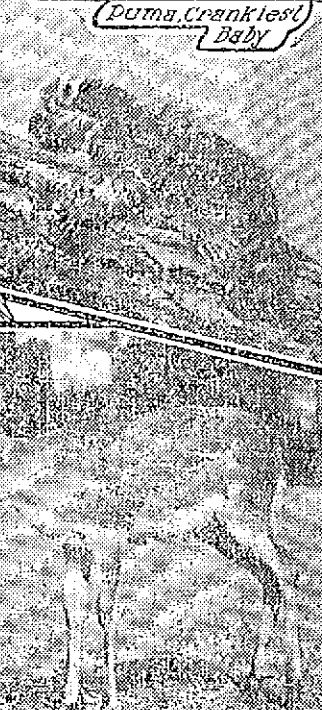
Not only do Tommy and Tumble keep the park guards busy watching them, but they make poor old Henrietta's life miserable, especially when the time rolls round for her



Walrus Flip, Most Expensive to Feed



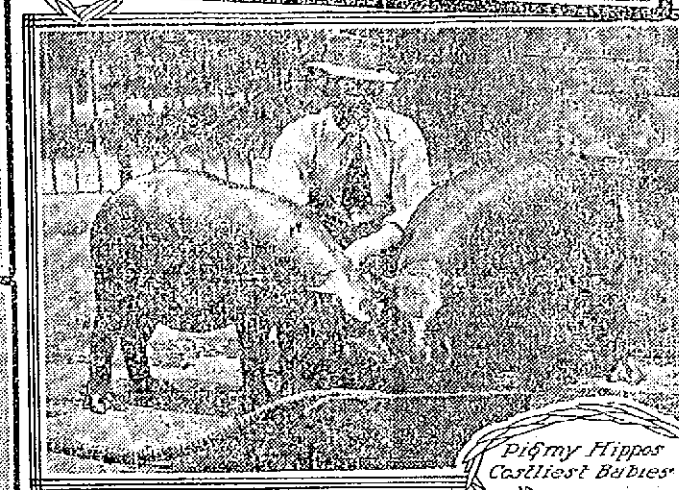
Puma, Crankiest Baby

Muskrat
Most Northern BabyCoyotes
Suffragette Babies

siesta. But let her curl up or stretch out for her nap than Tommy and Tumble will perpetrate some joke at her expense that causes her to rise in her wrath, capture the two of them, lay them across her lap and administer a spanking that apparently makes their little teeth rattle. No sooner is she asleep than the trick is repeated, but this time the "boys" have prepared for an immediate and safe retreat and keep securely out of harm's way.

The tricks Tommy and Tumble play on each other are almost human for their ingenuity. Alack Ferguson, their keeper, may leave a broom standing on the outside of the bars. In a flash one or the other of these little clowns spies it and proceeds to sweep out the cage, always taking due care that his brother is included in the debris. Then follows a rough and tumble fight which is invariably terminated by the arrival of Henrietta and the inevitable spanking.

Not long ago Mr. Elwin R. Sanborn, official photographer of the Society, and the maker of the series here presented, sought to get a good photograph of Tommy and Tumble. He pressed Ferguson into service but the cubs were so full of devilry that day that they made the lives of all about

Lion Cub.
Royal BabiesPigmy Hippos
Costliest Babies

Alice, Aged 200 Years, Oldest Baby

you'll notice that every other "cat" in the house stills its voice and gives this pair the center of the stage. They can make night and day hideous when they start and it doesn't take a great deal to start them.

Kiddle, the Rocky Mountain baby goat, is the inventor of more games than any other youngster in the park. She, with her little playmate, climb and romp their way through life. "Bug in the gully" and other games of chase and hide and seek are in their repertoire and they can climb to dizzy heights over obstructions and precipices that are almost perpendicular. They are a merry little group and children spend hours about their enclosure watching their antics.

John Quinn has charge of the deer range and his principal care just now is untangling the hard knots into which they get their long legs. These little fawn, especially Richmond of the Virginia Red Deer herd, can get his legs into more seemingly impossible entanglements than any other quadruped alive. Quinn has been working laboriously for a month to demonstrate to Richmond that his legs were meant for propulsion and not for such games as "cat's cradle" and the like.

When it comes to baby buffaloes New York has the finest collection in the world. Even out on the national range in Oklahoma the baby bison are not as fat and sleek and well nourished as they are in the Bronx range. Twice when the New York herd became too large the young buffaloes were sent West to enhance the government herd. Mr. Sanborn has just returned from a visit to the national range and he asserts with great pride that but for the additions that come from the New York herd the national bison would have degenerated long ago. There are about twenty calves in the Bronx Society's enclosure now and they are a rugged, healthy looking lot.

Mongol, the prizevalsky wild calf, is the real aristocrat of the park, and this because his forbears were the connecting link between the horse of today and the wild ass. They are a wild little herd that can kick their way through a six-inch board with ease. They will permit a keeper to enter their corral and they will eat in his presence, but they brook no familiarity and there is no such thing as taming them. They are always the center of a big group of onlookers, and they take no notice of those who try to tempt them with something to eat.

Teddy, the dick dick, is a queer specimen of the deer family. He was captured by the Roosevelt-African expedition and presented to the Zoological Society by the former President. He is as shy as a kitten and makes friends only with his big keeper.

Zaza, the cobra zebra, is one of the herd which experts assert is the finest in captivity. Like her parents, and in fact all of her species, she is as stubborn as the proverbial mule and is always determined to do just what is not expected of her. The brilliant and sharp stripes on the sides of these animals are particularly striking and they never fail to draw hundreds of spectators about their corral.

In the aviaries there are hundreds of strange and weird little baby birds that stretch their yawning little bills

for the morsels mother-birds drop into them. The park boasts one of the finest collection of tropical, foreign and domestic birds in the world and every known variety is represented. These range from the tiniest and daintiest, to eagles and condors that could easily fly away with a half-grown lamb clutched in their talons.

In the department set apart for rodents there are so many varieties, and they increase and multiply so rapidly, that it is impossible to keep track of them. As breeders they are even more prolific than guinea pigs, and as fast as the young arrive, they are either killed off or else exchanged for some other species more desired by the keepers.

Not far from the lion house is to be found the wolf and fox dens and here the ever restless and alert wolves and coyotes pace restlessly to and fro in their enclosure, seemingly never still and giving no evidence of ever tiring. Their howls and growls are weird and depressing and there is no indication that their long period of captivity has tended to tame them or make them one wit more reconciled to their surroundings. Every once in a while visitors to the park are startled by an ear splitting series of growls, howls and shrieks that emanate from the wolf dens. Their penetrating howls easily carry to the lion house and there the cry is taken up by lions, tigers, leopards, pumas and others of the cat family, while even the elephants, not far away, add to the din by their shrill trumpeting, and so on down the line until the whole park is in an uproar.

Investigation rarely fails to prove that the uproar, which always originates in the wolf den, is caused by the Caucasian, or milk white peacock which tantalizes the wolves—and coyotes by strutting and spreading his magnificent and immaculate plumage before the eyes of his arch enemies. They become so enraged at sight of the peacock that they race feverishly up and down their enclosure, hurling themselves against the iron grating and giving other manifestations of their eagerness to seize the proud bird strutting before them at such a safe distance.

In the various preserves throughout the park there is practically every known variety of foreign and domestic same bird and water fowl. The pheasant runs just now are filled with the brilliant plumed cock birds who strut about while the more sombre hued mother birds trail along with their broods of chicks scratching at their feet. Nearby the pheasants are runs for wild turkey and the gobblers are magnificent bronze-breasted and winged chaps that would serve to provide a Thanksgiving Day feast for a score or more.

Dr. W. Reed Blair, the chief veterinarian of the park, has his hands full in watching his babies. He goes on the principal that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" and in consequence, he sees that all his wards are well, and stay well.

All in all it is a strangely interesting and equally happy family that dwells within this enclosure. Man and beast are devotedly attached and these attachments, more often than not, reflect a genuine and lasting affection between the keepers and their wards.

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PRES. WILSON RAPS HUERTA

HABEAS CORPUS
WRIT DISCONTINUEDMatteawan Fugitive Remanded to
Jail—A Complete Victory for
Thaw Lawyers

SHERBROOKE, Que., Aug. 27.—Harry K. Thaw, fugitive from Matteawan, will remain in the Sherbrooke jail indefinitely to be "dealt with according to law."

This was the decision of Superior Judge Globensky in granting the motion of discontinuance of a writ of habeas corpus. It was the second victory of the day for the Thaw forces, the court having ruled in the forenoon that Canadian counsel representing New York could take no part in the proceedings at present.

New York State Ruled Out
SHERBROOKE, Que., Aug. 27.—New York state was ruled out of court here today in a dramatic preliminary skirmish with lawyers for Harry K. Thaw fighting deportation.

Superior Judge Globensky, hearing arguments of Thaw's counsel on a motion to discontinue a writ of habeas corpus absolutely refused to entertain

the objection of Hector Verrett, representing New York. This was received with a wild outburst of cheering by a thousand Canadian spectators.

Thaw, rising, bowed in acknowledgment. "Hooray for the British flag; hooray for Harry Thaw," shrieked men and women standing on chairs, waving handkerchiefs, parasols and hats.

Thaw bowed three times like a stage star taking a curtain call before a sympathetic audience. His cheeks were flushed, his big brown eyes shone with a strange light, but he maintained his composure.

Men and women, struggling forward over chairs and benches to shake his hand swept aside the attendants and uniformed Dominion police, and swarmed up to the judge's bench. But Thaw eluded them and slipped into an ante room used as press headquarters. Ten minutes later he was on his way back to the Sherbrooke jail.

Continued on page four

IS VISITING IN LOWELL

Manchester Man Talks
of Home

Mr. Charles J. Belliveau and his son, Elmer, both of Manchester, N. H., are the guests of the former's uncle, Severin Hebert of Lakeview avenue. Mr. Belliveau is returning from a trip to Pittsburgh, where he was the guest of his sister, Mrs. St. Laurent, whom he had not seen for 17 years.

Mr. Belliveau is janitor of the city hall in Manchester, and also a member of the fire department. In conversation with the writer he said the fire department in the Queen City is composed mostly of call men. He said the permanent firemen are the drivers and the captains. The other men are mostly employees of the Amoskeag Co., and their salary is \$185 a year.

He said in Manchester the poll tax is \$1.52 per head, and there is now a movement on foot to reduce it to \$1.50. In Manchester they have the old-style government, mayor, ten aldermen and thirty councilmen, but soon there will be an improvement, for the city is to be divided into nine wards instead

of ten, which will make the government one alderman and three councilmen short.

Mr. Belliveau has a good word for the fire department, although it is composed of but call men, but he would sooner have the department under the civil service rules, for at the present time if the chief of the department, who, by the way, receives \$3000 a year, does not like a certain party in the department he simply gives him his walking ticket, and the discharge is always approved by the board of engineers.

Mr. Belliveau and his son will return to their home by the last of the week. They will attend the muster tomorrow, for Mr. Belliveau is to take part in the squirt with the Manchester company.

Ball Games Postponed
New England at Lawrence, Lawrence-Portland game postponed, rain. (Two games tomorrow.)

FELL FROM PLAZZA

Little Helen Farley Seriously Injured

In 15-Ft. Fall—Skull Probably Fractured

Helen B. Farley, three years of age, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence J. Farley of 25 Sarah avenue, fell from the rear piazza of her parents' home this morning, a height of 15 feet, and received a possible fracture of the skull. Dr. J. H. Lambert was summoned and after an examination he found that the child was internally injured and also suffered from a bad wound on the head, which may prove to be a fracture of the skull. The child's condition is serious.

Ex-Congressman Joseph F. O'Connell of Boston was yesterday the guest of Supt. J. W. Kernan of the park department.

Mr. J. E. A. Lebrun of Varney street, Miss Mabel Lebrun of Beaulieu street, and Mrs. Charles T. Flanery of West Sixth street, are enjoying a vacation at Salisbury beach.

REMOVAL
SALE

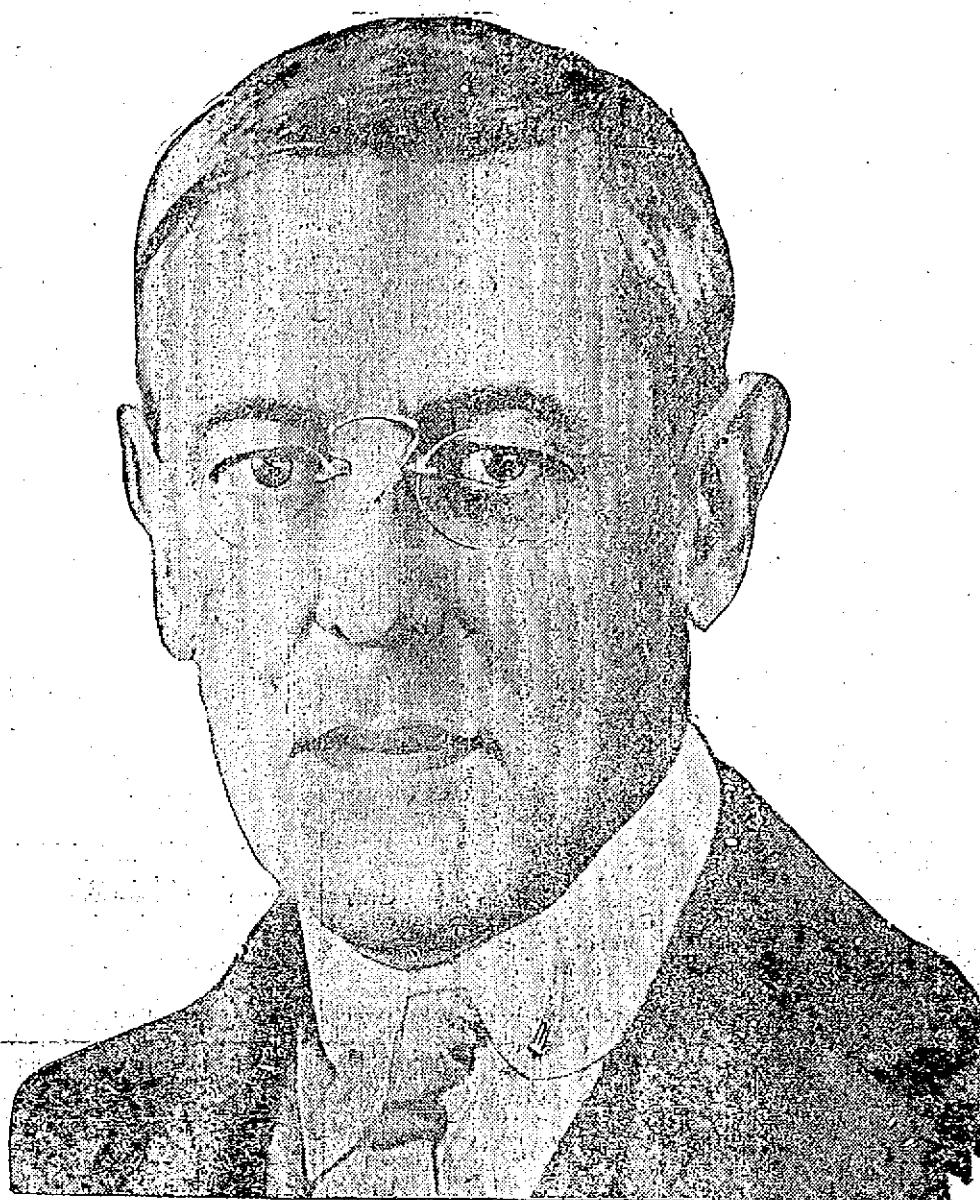
BARGAINS IN

SINGER SEWING
MACHINES

SLIGHTLY DAMAGED

Sample machines and machines
that have been rented.

108 CENTRAL ST.

If you want help at home or in your
business, try The Sun "Want" column.

IN MEXICAN MESSAGE

Urges Americans to Leave Mexico—Will Assist
Them to Get Away—No Intervention, No
Shipment of Arms—No Recognition of Huerta

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—President Wilson appeared in person before congress today and laid bare to the world the details of this nation's efforts to bring about peace in Mexico, the facts concerning Huerta's rejection of the peace proposals and the policy to be pursued now by this government.

The president announced the position of the United States to be as follows: No armed intervention.

Strict neutrality "forbidding the exportation of arms and munitions of war of any kind from the United States

to any part of the republic of Mexico."

Under no circumstances to be the partisans of either party to the contest that now distracts Mexico or constitutes ourselves the virtual umpires of the dispute.

To urge all Americans to leave Mexico at once and to assist them to get away in every way possible.

To let everyone in Mexico who assumes to exercise authority know that this government shall vigilantly watch the fortunes of those Americans who

cannot get away and shall hold those responsible for their suffering and losses to a definite reckoning.

"That can and will be made plain beyond the possibility of a misunderstanding," declared the president.

Negotiations for the friendly mediation of the United States are open to resumption at any time upon the initiative either of this government or of Mexico.

Reply of Huerta Government
Accompanying the president's address was the reply of the Huerta gov-

TEXTILE EXHIBIT
IS SOLICITEDFor the Panama-Pacific Exposi-
tion—Letter to Mayor O'Donnell—Street Work Done

This morning Mayor O'Donnell received the following letter from the secretary of the board of Panama-Pacific managers for Massachusetts concerning possible exhibits which the manufacturing concerns of Lowell may wish to make at the Panama-Pacific exposition in San Francisco in 1915:

Mayor of Lowell, Mass.
Dear Sir:
Mr. Charles H. Green, chief of the division of manufactures of the Panama-Pacific International exposition, to be held in San Francisco in 1915, will be at the office of this board, 305-205 Tremont building, Boston, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 2. Mr. Green will be pleased to meet at the offices of this board on that day representatives of manufacturing concerns which intend to make exhibits at the exposition. He is in complete charge of the exhibition of manufactures. The rules and regula-

tions governing that department were formulated by him. He is the supreme authority on all questions relating to manufacturers' exhibits. He is thoroughly equipped and disposed to impart all needed information to prospective exhibitors.

Will you kindly notify the leading manufacturers of your city that Mr. Green will be at our offices on that date and would be pleased to meet them?

Thanking you for the courtesy and co-operation which we anticipate from you in this matter, I beg to remain, for the board of Panama-Pacific managers for Massachusetts,

Very truly yours,

C. O. Power, Secretary.

Deeper Waterways Association

The mayor is also in receipt of a communication from the president of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways association.

Continued on last page

ernment rejecting the American proposals. It was written by Foreign Minister Gamboa. It suggested the following alternative policy for the United States:

Rejection of a Mexican ambassador in Washington.

That the United States send a new ambassador to Mexico "without restrictions." Strict observance of the neutrality laws and see to it that no material or monetary assistance is given to rebels.

Unconditional recognition of the Huerta government.

An Unusual Occasion

The occasion had not been paralleled in more than a century. No other president since George Washington has appeared before congress on a foreign subject.

The senate and house assembled in the house chamber, the senators filing in two by two. As the president mounted the platform where Speaker Clark and Vice President Marshall were waiting the big chamber was hushed. Attired in a conventional frock coat suit, the president stood at the clerk's desk and read his address in the easy conversational tone for which he is noted. Scarcely a sound interrupted.

First pointing out that it was his duty "without reservation" to lay before congress all the facts concerning the relations of the United States with Mexico, the president outlined what the United States had done "as a friend and neighbor." Declaring that this nation was glad to call itself the friend of Mexico and hoping for many future occasions to show that disinterested friendship, the president stated that "we shall yet prove to the Mexican people that we know how to serve them without first thinking how we shall serve ourselves."

Describing Mexican conditions and the events that led up to the negotiations just concluded, President Wilson outlined how "war and disorder, devastation and confusion, seem to threaten to become the settled fortune of the distracted country."

As friends, he said, this country could wait no longer for a solution of things in the sister republic.

Instructions to Lind
President Wilson read his instructions to John Lind.

"All America cries out for a settlement," read the note Mr. Lind bore to Mexico. "A satisfactory settlement seems to us to be conditioned on:

"An immediate cessation of fighting throughout Mexico, a definite armistice solemnly entered into and scrupulously observed."

"Security given for an early and free election in which all will agree to take part."

"The consent of General Huerta to bind himself not to be a candidate for election as president of the republic at this election, and."

"The agreement of all parties to abide by the results of the election and co-operate in the most loyal way in organizing and supporting the new administration."

Mexican Authorities Misinformed

The president emphatically praised the execution of his mission by Mr. Lind and said he was led to believe the Huerta government rejected the American proposals "because the authorities at Mexico City had been grossly misinformed and misled regarding the spirit of the American people in the matter and upon a mistaken belief that the present administration did not speak for the people of the United States. So long as a misunderstanding continued the president asserted that this nation could only await the time of their awakening to a realization of the real facts."

"The situation," declared the president, "must be given a little more time

to work itself out in the new circumstances."

He then outlined the position this government should take. Concluding his address, the president predicted that the "steadying pressure" of moral force will before many days break the barriers of pride and prejudice down and set forth triumph as Mexico's friends sooner than we could triumph as her enemies."

President's Message

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—President Wilson in person addressed congress today on the Mexican situation as follows:

"Gentlemen of congress: It is clearly my duty to lay before you fully and without reservation the facts concerning our present relations with the republic of Mexico. The deplorable posture of affairs in Mexico I need not describe, but I deem it my duty to speak very frankly of what this government has done and should seek to do in fulfillment of its obligation to Mexico herself as a friend and neighbor and to American citizens whose lives and vital interests are daily affected by the distressing conditions which now obtain beyond our southern border."

"Those conditions touch us very nearly. Not merely because they lie at our very doors. That, of course, makes us more vividly and more constantly conscious of them and every instinct of neighborly interest and sympathy is aroused and quickened by them; but that is only one element in the determination of our duty. We are glad to call ourselves the friends of Mexico and we shall, I hope, have many an occasion in happier times, as well as in these days of trouble and confusion to show that our friendship is genuine and disinterested, capable of sacrifice and every generous manifestation."

Continued on page four

Playground Exhibitions Postponed

The closing exhibitions of the playgrounds which were scheduled for this afternoon were postponed until next Friday owing to the severe storm.

Car System Tied Up

The car system was badly tied up during the electrical storm and there were washouts on some of the lines. The car men say the storm, while it lasted, was one of the most terrific they remember.

EVERY DAY SPECIAL!

REGULAR DINNER 25c

CHINESE AND AMERICAN CUISINE.

PROMPT SERVICE.

YOUNG CHINA RESTAURANT

OVER HALL & LYONS

Reserve Your Table by Phone

ESTABLISHED 1882

J.F. O'Donnell & Sons

UNDERTAKERS

Complete equipment for city or out-of-town funerals. A chapel where services may be held or bodies kept when desired. Advice and information given.

Telephone: Office, 439-W; Residence, 439-R

318-324 MARKET STREET, COR. WORTHEN

The
First
Question

When you advertise your house "to let"—

Be prepared for the first question of the home seeker:

"Is it electrically wired?"

Our low-price, easy-payment offer will permit you to say "yes."

PLAN NO. THREE

This plan is designed to meet the requirements of the ordinary home—wiring, fixtures, shades and lamps from cellar to parlor \$9.75 down and \$4.00 a month for ten months.

Lowell Electric Light Corp.

50 Central Street.

Lowell, Wednesday, August 27, 1913

MISSING GIRL HEARD FROM

Mrs. Marais Notified Police of Lowell to Search for Girl—Says She Has Heard From Her

The local police as well as those of Rhode Island have been notified of the disappearance of Eva Marais, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Marais of 25 Ottawa street, this city, and they are keeping a keen watch for the young woman as well as for the young man who is supposed to have gone away with her. Inasmuch as the girl left with two men, the parents fear that she is being kept a prisoner somewhere.

A photograph of the young woman and young man as well as a full description of both were given the local police, who in turn forwarded the same to Arctic Centre, R. I., where the young man is supposed to be living.

Mrs. Marais when seen at her home yesterday afternoon told the writer her daughter, Eva, who is 17 years of age, left home last Friday evening about 7 o'clock in company with a young man who gave the name of Robert J. Kirkland, and who said he resided in Arctic Centre, R. I., and another man about 40 years of age, who the young man said was his step-father, and they have not been seen or heard from since. Mrs. Marais is heartbroken over the departure of her daughter, who she said had never left home before.

The mother said her daughter had been keeping company with Kirkland for some time, and both exchanged letters occasionally. One of the letters shown the writer contained a paragraph in which the young man asked Eva if others were reading her letters, and if so, to tell him about it, for he wished to ask her certain questions in his next letter. He also invited her to spend Labor day with him in Providence. R. I. These many letters are signed Robert J. Kirkland, Arctic Centre, R. I.

Mrs. Marais said her daughter left her home shortly after 1 o'clock Friday evening.

"In the afternoon," said Mrs. Marais, "I received word to the effect that my eldest daughter, who is married, had been operated upon at the hospital. I immediately after supper I got ready to go out, and as I was preparing, Kirkland entered the house. My daughter had worked all day in the Massachusetts mill, and when her friend came in, she asked me if she could go to a dance, and I consented. When I entered the reception room, I saw that Kirkland had a companion, a man about 40 years of age, and I immediately asked my daughter who this newcomer was."

"Kirkland then informed Eva that this man was his step-father, and that both had come to Lowell to settle Kirkland's father's estate. At this point the step-father went out and waited at the corner of Ottawa street and Lakeview avenue. Shortly afterward I departed, and when I reached the corner, the step-father was waiting there and when he saw me coming, he lowered his head in his hands in order to hide his features. I paid very little attention to him and went along on my business."

"When I returned shortly after 9 o'clock," I was told by another daughter that Eva had gone with the two men and boarded a car at the corner of Ottawa street and Lakeview avenue, going toward Merrimack square, and that was the last seen of her. The girl is a good child and this is the first time she has ever left home for a night. I fear something has happened to her, for if she were at liberty, I am positive she would return to her home or write to me for there is nothing to my knowledge that could induce her to remain from home unless she got married and there was

no reason why she should not tell me if she meant to get married.

The girl, when she left home, wore a gown of brown silk and a red hat as well as black shoes. She is about five feet and four inches tall, and weighs about 125 pounds. She is of fair complexion. According to the mother, the girl was penniless when she left her home. The young man with whom she was last seen, is about 20 years of age and of medium height.

Says She Will Return

Mrs. Marais informed The Sun today that she received a letter from her daughter in which the young woman states she will return to Lowell Sunday.

GENERAL READE'S GIFTS

War Relics Given to Lowell Societies

Brig.-Gen. Philip Reade, U. S. A., retired, who recently presented the city of Lowell with numerous relics, yesterday donated to the Lowell Historical society and Post 42, G. A. R., several other valuable and antique pieces.

Solon W. Stevens, Esq., and Judge S. F. Hadley visited the Reade home in Lakeview avenue and for the Historical society selected several pieces, among which were a portrait of Roseanna Hildreth Reade, Gen. Reade's mother; Mrs. Reade's certificate of membership with the Dolly Vaux club; a chapter, D. A. R., an old fashioned turnspit baker, such as was commonly used a century ago for cooking purposes; a framed picture of Gen. Reade, as well as a copy of the official army register, containing in its final pages printed orders dated back to 1864 from 1905.

The selection for Post 42, G. A. R., was made by the commander, Earl A. Thibault, who took away from the Reade home, uniforms, head and body gears, and photographs of military organizations, as well as other numerous souvenirs.

The Lowell Textile school will be offered a collection of mechanical drawings made by the general while he was in West Point 50 years ago, while Kilwinning lodge will be given the remaining relics at the Reade homestead.

Allice Miller Weeks Dead

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—Allice Miller Weeks, known throughout the country as the author of children's and young people's articles published in Sunday school publications of several denominations, died at her home here yesterday.

Discoe at Helm

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—Howard N. Discoe, traffic manager of the Boston & Albany railroad, has been elected vice president of the New York Central, to succeed Vice President Hustis, who is to go to the New Haven line on Sept. 1.

Mr. Discoe will have charge of the Boston & Albany road. He has been in the service of the Boston Albany many years and was foreign and general freight agent before becoming traffic manager.

THE SCHOOL VACCINATION

No Child Can Attend Unless Vaccinated

BOARD OF HEALTH HELD MEETING YESTERDAY

School Physicians Reported—Local Restaurant Keeper Given a Reprimand—Higher Pay for School Physicians

The regular meeting of the board of health was held at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon with Dr. Pierre Brunelle in the chair. The other members present were Dr. Carroll and the principal matter to come before the meeting was the question of vaccination in the private schools when the fall school term will open.

Present at the meeting also were the following school physicians: Dr. R. Mignault, Dr. R. Murphy, Dr. R. G. Jewett. Dr. Mignault reported he has nearly 3000 children in his care, and the task to see that all are vaccinated is a somewhat difficult one. He said before the closing of the school he examined a large number of children and to many he gave cards, at the same time instructing the children to call at city hall to be vaccinated, but he said he cannot follow these children to see if they do as told.

Dr. Brunelle suggested a copy of the law relating to vaccination be printed in the four local newspapers, and also a copy be sent to each private school. This was later presented as a motion and adopted.

Dr. Mignault also asked that another physician be appointed to assist him in his school work, but the board informed the physician this was an impossibility for the present at least. Dr. Carroll took advantage to speak of an increase for the school physicians, and informed those present he had spoken to the mayor about it, but the chief magistrate said it was impossible this year. The doctor said he knew the school physicians deserved more pay, and he hoped they would get what is coming to them next year.

A local restaurant keeper was called before the board, and was given instructions in relation to the keeping of his place. He was told to keep his garbage vessels away from the stairway, and also to add an additional piece to the pipe flue in the rear so that the smoke and grease from the kitchen will be kept away from the neighbors. He was also ordered to clean the rear yard and stop his men from throwing rubbish there. The restaurant keeper promised to do as the board directed.

URGES HOME NURSING

Mothers Don't Follow Orders of Doctors

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—School nurses to go into homes instead of school physicians was the recommendation made yesterday before the anti-tuberculosis committee at the state house.

Mrs. Joshua Hale, vice president of the Newburyport tuberculosis society, urged that a bill be enacted to bring the school nurse to the home of the child.

Mrs. Hale said that school physicians and their suggestions carried out at home. She thought that there was too much money wasted on school physicians.

Mrs. Hale favored the repeal of the law compelling cities and towns to build tuberculosis hospitals. She said that the money should be used in preventive work.

Mayor P. J. Moore of Pittsfield was questioned yesterday by the committee on tuberculosis as to the failure of his duty to build either a hospital for contagious diseases or an institution for tuberculosis.

Pittsfield has a margin of \$250,000 above the debt limit, but he insisted that there was no money for hospitals and that the city needs a school, an incinerating plant and street paving more than anything else.

Mayor Moore said that tuberculosis ought to be treated in private hospitals. He recommended the enactment of a law for single-headed health boards.

THE TEXTBOOK SYSTEM

Is Criticized by Father Swickerath

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—The Rev. Robert Swickerath, S. J. of Holy Cross college, was greeted yesterday by an audience of more than 700 people on the opening of the second day of the Catholic Teachers' Institute, which he is conducting at Boston College hall.

The excellent attendance of the opening day was greatly increased by sisters and brothers of the religious orders, and many more lay teachers were noted among the audience.

At the afternoon session Augustina L. Rafter of the board of superintendents of the public schools of Boston addressed the gathering on the subject of "Compositions." He urged the bringing out of the pupils' ideas and opinions instead of those of the teachers. "Reproduction," he said, "is overdone, vastly overdone." The pupil, he declared, must be handled carefully, especially in the treatment of mistakes. The expression of a child could not be compelled, it must be nursed, and they should be trained in the power of observation and expression.

In touching upon oral composition, Mr. Rafter declared that three things were essential for its proper teaching: sympathy, enthusiasm and a well modulated voice. He declared that this latter characteristic was held by the sisters and was one of the reasons for their great success in teaching English.

Father Swickerath at the morning session continued his discussion of the recitation. He criticized the method which, he said, is prevalent with too many teachers of adhering too strictly to textbooks. He termed it the "textbook system."

"The method of developing by other questions and other means is of the utmost importance in all education," he said, "and more than anything else stimulates clear thinking, a desire for more knowledge and self-activity."

"At the present day there is a strong reaction against the textbook system. And, as in the case of most reactions in these modern times, the reaction is too extreme. There are many who would do away with even the occasional use of the textbook, leaving all to the up-to-date inductive or developing system, securing individual and independent thinking and interest."

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A FINAL CLEAN UP SALE OF ALL SUMMER DRESS GOODS GOES INTO EFFECT TODAY

Summer dress goods that sold for 12 1-2c to 50c yard, including the latest designs and weaves in ginghams, voiles, percales, piques, organdies and lawns, will go at exceedingly low prices. SALE, PALMER STREET, CENTRE AISLE.

AT 5c YARD

8000 Yards Plain Chambray Gingham, good quality, absolutely fast colors; remnants, from 1 to 6 yards. Regular price 12 1-2c.

2500 Yards Zephyr Voiles, fine sheer fabric in woven checks and stripes; remnants, easily matched into lengths suitable for children's, misses' and ladies' dresses, fast colors. Regular price 17c.

AT 7c YARD

2 Cases Good Quality Gingham, fast colors, fancy checks and plaids. Regular price 12 1-2c.

AT 8c YARD

6000 Yards Fine Corded Pique (all white) for children's and ladies' suits, whole pieces, perfect goods. Regular price 17c.

3 Cases Best Domestic Percales, all new designs, mostly stripes, suitable for men's shirts or ladies' wear. Regular price 12 1-2c.

1 Case of Those Fine Scotch Zephyr Gingham in small checks for children's wear, mostly short lengths, 32 in. wide. Regular price 25c.

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2---CURTAIN SPECIALS---2

FOR THURSDAY MORNING

200 PAIRS IMPORTED IRISH POINT CURTAINS

latest designs. Worth \$7.50 to \$9.00... \$5.00 Pair

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ON SALE TODAY

600 Children's \$1 to \$1.50 Dresses

AT 75c EACH

Gingham Dresses in light and medium colors, a choice variety of styles, excellent for school wear, for children from 6 to 14 years old.

ON SALE MERRIMACK ST. BASEMENT

500 PAIRS SCRIM CURTAINS, all new styles, plain or with lace edges and insertions, in white, cream and Arabian. Worth \$1.25 to \$7.50 pair. Sale price98c to \$5 Pair

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SHIRTING

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AT 4c YARD

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The new Fall patterns can be found in an abundance and the colors are guaranteed to be fast.

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Dress Goods

BLACK BROADCLOTH—3 pieces beautiful black broadcloth with a very fine lustre finish, suitable for suits, skirts, dresses or jackets. This cloth is the same that sold for \$1.25 yard; 54 in. wide. Special Thursday morning

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2 Cases Satin Lentina Prunellas, rich jet black, high lustre, 48 inches wide, sponged and shrunk, worth \$1.75. Sale price\$1.25

Black All Wool Raline, strictly all wool, 54 inches wide, beautiful black, regular price \$1.25, sale price69c

PALMER STREET LEFT AISLE

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PRINTED BATISTE—Fine batiste printed and plain colors, fine quality, in very neat stripes, 10c and 12 1-2c values. Thursday special 3 1-2c Yard

BLEACHED COTTON—One case of bleached cotton, nice, fine, 10c value. Thursday special7c Yard

MERCERIZED FOULARD—Fine mercerized foulard, in handsome patterns, for dresses, 12 1-2c value. Thursday special6 1-4c Yard

BLACK SATEEN—Remnants, 36 inches wide, black mercerized sateen, 15c value. Thursday special8c Yard

BASEMENT

SERPENTINE CREPE—Remnants of best quality of serpentine crepe, plain colors and printed, handsome patterns, for underwear and kimonos, 17c value. Thursday special 10c Yard

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS—Ladies' waists, made of fine printed lawn in the newest styles, 50c garments. Thursday special29c Each

PLISSE GOWNS—Ladies' night gowns, made of good plisse, trimmed with fine dainty lace, 75c value. Thursday special35c Each

HOUSE DRESSES—30 dozen ladies' house dresses, made of good percale, medium colors and well trimmed, \$1.00 garment. Thursday special 59c Each

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Do You Feel This Way?

Backache or Headache
Dragging Down Sensations
Nervous—Drains—
Tenderness Low Down.

It is because of some derangement or disease distinctly feminine. Write Dr. R. V. Pierce's Faculty at Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N.Y.

Consultation is free and advice is strictly in confidence.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

restores the health and spirits and removes those painful symptoms mentioned above. It has been sold by druggists for over 40 years, in fluid form, at \$1.00 per bottle, giving general satisfaction. It can now be had in tablet form, as modified by R. V. Pierce, M.D.

Sold by Medicine Dealers or Trial Box
by mail on receipt of 50c in stamps

Continued

No Peace in Sight
"The present circumstances of the

"The government of the United States does not feel at liberty any longer to stand inactive by while it becomes daily more and more evident that no real progress is being made towards

quickly because its mild and immediate effect is soon realized in many cases. It is a gentle healing herb compound—a physician's prescription which has proved its great curative value in thousands of the most distressing cases according to reliable testimony.

All strengths in 50c and \$1.00 sizes. You may have a sample bottle of it always reliable preparation by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it.

Address: Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

"I am happy to say that several of the great governments of the world have given this government their generous moral support in urging upon the provisional authorities at the city of Mexico the acceptance of our proffered good offices in the spirit in which we have been acting since the beginning of this matter under the ordinary principles of international obligation. All the world expects us in such circumstances to act as Mexico's nearest friend and intimate adviser. This is our intimate relation toward her. Therefore we have the moral right in the case or that we are acting in the interest of a fair settlement and of good government, not for the promotion of some selfish interest of our own. Therefore motives were necessary that we should have regard to the welfare of the public and our own deep concern to see peace and order prevail in Central America this consent of mankind to what we are attempting, this attitude of the great nations of the world toward what we may attempt in dealing with the distressed people at our doors should be a source of encouragement to us to go to the utmost length of patience and forbearance in this painful and anxious business. The steady pressure of moral force will before many days, break the barriers of prejudice and prejudice down, and we shall find that we have more to rely on than we could triumph as her enemies—and how much more handsome, by, with how much higher and finer satisfactions of conscience and of honor.

The arrangements for the New England Firemen's muster which is to be held in this city tomorrow are all completed with the exception of the paraphernalia on the North common which was somewhat damaged by the storm this afternoon. Most of the work was finished, but when the heavy downpour of rain broke down the men were forced to quit work, and the remainder will probably be done this evening.

WHY SUFFER



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M. H. McDonough Sons
UNDERTAKERS and EMBALMERS
Business Building, DAY and State

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section can be considered independently of any other section or of the whole; that rates must be so adjusted as to make it possible to obtain the maximum development by making possible for every one to be connected who will add to the value of the system, thus giving the greatest value to the greatest number; that the

of the steadily increasing necessity of new telephone facilities, but for new telephone service he met by new construction. Involving capital outlay. To meet this demand, the six and one-half years, from 1950 to June 30, 1956, the increase in telephone lines was as follows: Toll line wires, 1,160,000 miles to 2,242,000 miles; exchange wires, 6,000,000 miles to 12,000,000 miles; long distance wires, 343,000 miles to 2,523,000. The number of exchange stations, companies connected with the Bell System, 25,000. The number of employees of Bell System, not including the employees of related companies, on December 31, 1956, was 413,000.

During this same period the number of shareholders of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, not including related companies, increased from 1,000 to about 54,000. About 47,000 shareholders held less than 100 shares each; 650 shareholders held from 100 to 1,000 shares each; 247 shareholders held from 1,000 to 5,000 shares each; 500 shareholders held 5,000 shares or over in their own right. A majority of the shareholders are women.

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WARRANT FOR DENTIST	NEW BAGGAGE ORDER
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Webster Man Missing After Sale of Instruments

WEBSTER, Aug. 27.—Armed with a warrant charging larceny, the police late yesterday began a search for Dr.

and who disappeared from Webster early today.

It is charged that Dr. Conley, after selling his instruments, fixtures and business to Dr. Charles G. Ross of Malden, for \$500 cash yesterday, rose early this morning and left town, with the instruments, in his automobile.

Mrs. Conley, after recovering from the hysteria attendant upon his unexpected departure, filed an attachment for \$1000 on her husband's office and gave out a statement in which she said that Dr. Conley had signed the bill, the fixtures and instruments, but that Dr. Conley had taken with him about \$1500 belonging to her.

The warrant for Dr. Conley's arrest was sworn out when Dr. Ross reached Webster and found both him and the instruments, which he had purchased gone. The police set to work to trace the dentist. They are working on the theory that he was accompanied by a woman from a nearby town.

Dr. Conway came to Webster from Providence, two years ago, and was prominent in the social life of the town. He was one of the promoters of the Webster Automobile club. He is a graduate of the dental school of the University of Chicago.

Mrs. Conley, who is believed to be wealthy in her own right, was Miss Edith Grayson, Marquette, Mich., before her marriage. She is married to Alvin Joseph A. Love to look after her

Frown On Foss' Offer

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—Gov. Foss assured Mayor Fitzgerald, during the latter's visit to the state house yesterday, that if the strikers in his Hyde Park works went back to work there would be no trouble in adjudicating their differences. This

grade, Miss May P. Dooling; fourth grade, Miss Caroline C. Brown; third grade, Miss Agnes McCarthy; special room, Washington street building, Miss Olive T. Jennings; Washington street primary, Miss Genevieve H. Newell; Main street primary, Miss Winifred Cochrane; Shiple street primary, Miss Margaret P. Whelan; supervisor of drawing, Bernice E. Staples; supervisor of music, Miss Annie H. Palmer.

the day. It was not received with much favor, but the visitors promised to carry the message before a mass meeting of the strikers to be held in French's Opera House, Hyde Park, this afternoon. The mayor informed them that they will be entitled to a hearing by the state board of conciliation and arbitration if they return to work.

International officers of the men and women on strike declared last night that Gov. Foss' concern is hiring and seeking to hire strike-breakers, despite his denial of that fact. That agencies are open in several cities to recruit men, but difficulty is experienced in getting them to Hyde Park under the small wages promised, was their statement.

They further attacked his plan of settling the employees' grievances individually after they have returned to work. "Why there are 150 men and women that have grievances," said John M. Tobin, one of the leaders. "How long will it take before the last one is taken up? It is an old stock argument of the employer who seeks to take advantage of the employee."

Cured of Lockjaw

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—After suffering from lockjaw for two weeks, Frank McGonigle, 40 years old, Tasker and Sixteenth streets, who has been in the Methodist hospital for the past week, was able to eat solid food for the first time yesterday since his illness. His jaws began to grow limber Monday, and yesterday he was able to chew. Prior to this time he had been fed liquid food through a hole where a tooth in his upper jaw was missing. Physicians say he will be discharged from the hospital in about a week.

GERMANY NOT TO EXHIBIT AT PANAMA EXPOSITION

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—Germany has no intention of changing her recent decision not to exhibit officially at the Panama-Pacific exposition in San Francisco in 1915.

Joseph C. Grew, charge d'affaires of the United States embassy, conferred on the subject last evening with Gottlieb Von Jagow, German foreign minister. Mr. Grew asked the minister whether, in view of the announced intention of various branches of German industry to exhibit in San Francisco the German government would not revise its decision in regard to official non-participation.

Herr Von Jagow replied in the negative, giving as the government's ground the high cost of an official exhibit, the general disinclination to participate and America's backwardness in attending foreign expositions.

Japan's Latest Note

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Ambassador Chinda late yesterday delivered Secretary Bryan, Japan's latest note to the California anti-allen controversy. Secretary Bryan and Ambassador Chinda agreed to continue their understanding of making public nothing contained in the diplomatic exchange on the question, and upon that all in the nature of what was contained in the Tokio government's latest communication was withheld from publication.

It may be said, however, that the latest Japanese note contains nothing of the nature of an ultimatum or which might bring the negotiations to finality. On the other hand it is couched in a vein to carry the negotiations along and preserve the issue without making any determination of the contentions of either government. Its general tone is said to indicate that the negotiations may continue for months. In a short time Secretary Bryan will prepare a reply.

General Miles Home

NORTHAMPTON, Aug. 27.—Lieut. Gen. Nelson Miles reached here yesterday, following his arrival from the Balkans on the steamer Minotaur. He was accompanied by his daughter.

Gen. Miles, who was in the Balkan states during the recent hostilities, refused to discuss the situation in comment on the war. He said, however, "I am neutral. Perhaps after having rested up here at home I shall have something to say. Not now."

DIVING UP LOOSE MONKEYS UNDER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27. (AP) —

such a hardship for the overworked rural free delivery carriers that the postoffice department today issued an order warning reckless citizens against leaving loose coins lying around. Hereafter coins must be tied in bundles or enclosed in envelopes whenever the patron of a rural route wants stamps from a carrier and leaves the necessary amount in the wayside box.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The sailing of the Atlantic fleet from Newport has prompted Mayor MacLeod of Newport to write a letter.

Rear Admiral Badger, commander in chief, expressing regret at the departure of the officers and men and conveying his appreciation of the assistance the shore patrols rendered the local Newport police while lying off Newport.

"It is a source of pride in our navy" wrote Mayor MacLeod, "that so many of the men can congregate in one place and conduct themselves in so orderly a manner that the residents and authorities regret the short duration of their stay."

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor

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THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER MONTH

THE THAW CASE

Whether viewed in its international aspect as regards the different methods of dealing with some forms of crime in Canada and the United States, or in its still more pertinent application to evident facts in our domestic extradition laws, the Thaw escape and its attendant complications is intensely interesting. There is little doubt that the perverted individual will be eventually deported from the Dominion, but the money which has been so lavishly spent in his behalf may be able to place all possible technical obstacles in the way of justice so that his return to the United States may be postponed for a considerable time. When he is finally deported, probably into Vermont state, the real battle will begin. Every day that Harry Thaw remains out of Matteawan will be a reflection on the adequacy of the extradition laws between this country and Canada.

Were it not for the Canadian statute providing for the deportation of undesirable visitors, Thaw was a free man the moment he crossed the border. It was the general legal opinion that he might safely be extradited. We are yet to see the force of a hearing to determine whether he is free to remain among the law abiding members of society or return to a captivity which many regard as too mild considering his crime. It is stated that William Traverser Jerome whom Thaw has reason to fear, is anxious to get all Canadian hearings on his case held in Montreal, presumably with the view of having him deported directly into New York state if Canada should decide against him—and of this there is but little doubt. If Thaw is returned to New York, his dream of freedom will be rudely shattered, but if, as is more likely, he is returned to Vermont, his chance of regaining his freedom will be much better.

Whether Thaw is sane or insane, all hearings having to do with his future freedom should be held in New York, and it is for that state to determine how he shall be dealt with. If he is sane, he is not less a murderer, and if he is insane he is not fit to be at large. It is a reflection on the extradition laws between ourselves and Canada and still more so between our various states that he is not immediately deported to New York state. It is a travesty on all that is just and sensible that a man should be insane before the laws of one state and sane in another state. It is also decidedly wrong that the cost of proving him unfit for society or otherwise should be borne by any state but that in which he committed crime and to whose laws he is accountable.

Perhaps not for many years, if ever, has the necessity for a change in our extradition laws been more clearly demonstrated than in the case of Thaw. If he is finally permitted to regain his freedom and walk at will among the people of all our states but one, it is not strange that there is such a well defined impression here as to the inadequacy and powerlessness of our laws when dealing with murderers or other criminals who hide themselves from the just punishment of their crimes behind walls of gold.

THE RIVER BED AGREEMENT

After due consideration, it seems to us unwise and unnecessary that the city should adopt any such agreement as that which was presented by the city solicitor at the last meeting of the municipal council, regarding the water mains under the river bed. In the first place, it is a virtual acknowledgment of the claims of the Locks and Canals company as to their ownership of the river bed, and while there is any doubt on that score the city should take no action which might strengthen the company's claim at the expense of the citizens. In the second place, the city, in signing that agreement, gives absolute power to the corporation—which has never yet hesitated to assert any prerogative that served its ends—to impose financial obligation on the city, far greater than the outlay would be at the present time were the mains laid as low as the local corporation desires.

The most sensible course open to the city, albeit the most disagreeable, is either to comply with the first desire of the Locks and Canals company in lowering the pipe four feet or so, or else assert its right of eminent domain, and ignore the request of the corporation. While there is any question of vested ownership, the city should not sign away its possible right, and even if there were no doubt of the legality of the claim of the protesting company, it is not wise that the city should impose a much greater obligation on the citizens of the future than a present compliance with the requirements of the corporation would impose. If there is any possibility of a future contingency such as the agreement provides for, and there certainly is, it seems the part of economy and dignity that the city should lower the pipes at the present time, or assert its independence of the Locks and Canals company. In signing an agreement such as that proposed the city of Lowell would assume a grave responsibility, and unfortunately there is nothing in the past actions of the Locks and Canals company which makes it improbable that the corporation would assert its power to the limit.

The folly of not providing for future emergencies has often been shown in cases where water mains and sewers throughout the city have been lowered. There was such a case in Merrimack square a few years ago, and a more recent example in Boston street. In both these instances, and in many similar instances, the city had to expend a great deal more than would have been necessary at first. If we sign any agreement with the Locks and Canals company we are apt to realize our shortsightedness in like manner with regard to the river bed. It would seem the part of wisdom to determine the ownership definitely at first. If the Locks and Canals company really owns the river bed, the pipes should be lowered now when it is being laid; if not, the city may go ahead without bothering with any agreement. In either case, the signing of such a document would be folly.

SULZER SELF-CONDEMNED

Aside from the wise and delicate law which provides that the chief magistrate of the state of New York should turn over his authority to the lieutenant-governor, pending impeachment proceedings, a slight reflection will convince one that such a mode of procedure is not only desirable but inevitable. If public welfare is to be the main consideration, it is evident that the retention of the duties of the chief magistrate by Sulzer, if popularly recognized, would give him an unwarranted degree of power in subverting the laws of the state to suit his own individual case. If he should be proved innocent there would still be a suspicion that he secured the verdict by unlawful means, and if eventually proved guilty, there would be a well grounded doubt of the validity of his legal acts while impeachment proceedings were pending, with the appended likelihood of confusion in the state laws or possible perversion of them for a long period. Sulzer is revealing a cowardice and insolent selfishness that does not augur well for him in the coming trial.

At the first publication of the merciless hounding of Sulzer by Tammany there were many who sympathized with him, not because they disliked him less but because they disliked Tammany more. But, even the most ardent hate of Tammany cannot now justify approval of the governor. It was decidedly to his disadvantage and complete undoing that he entered the ranks of the tiger's force with a record that would bear inspection. Living in a glass house he threw stones, and now the broken panes are falling all around him. He who would openly espouse righteousness must be openly righteous.

LAW INJURIOUS TO MINORS

So far as the eight hour law for minors is concerned, there is little doubt that it will work injury instead of benefit not only to a vast number of minors, but to their families. It has practically barred them from work in the factories for the reason that very few factories can have one time schedule for minors and another for adults.

Formerly boys leaving the grammar school at the age of 14 were free to go to work for 54 hours a week; but now they cannot do so until they are sixteen. Where their families cannot keep them at school and where they cannot get work, the boys will be around the streets in idleness with all the temptations to mischief. It is to be feared that the moral effect will be bad, not to speak of the hardships to be added to the dependent members of the family who are unable to work.

If these boys could get work even for half time and attend school the other half, they might be of some use to themselves and their families but without some arrangement of this kind, it is quite probable that in many cases they will suffer not only privation but moral contamination from their loafing about the streets.

This law, it would seem, although well meant, will prove a positive detriment to minors and it may also add to the number of families that will require aid from the city.

When the first Balkan war was ended, the world regarded the outcome as a great Christian victory, especially as the holy city of Adrianople, the most coveted prize of all with the possible exception of Constantinople, had been wrested from the Turk. But when the dogs of war were loosed again in the recent fratricidal battles, the Ottoman state sank back to his holy city. It now looks as though he is there to stay. Adrianople will stand as a fine example of the fruits of discussion for many years.

DWYER & CO.

PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPER HANGERS

Estimates on all kinds of jobs, large or small, at 170 Appleton street.

Seen and Heard

"I had to be away from school yesterday," said Tommy.

"You must bring an excuse," said the teacher.

"From my father."

"He ain't no good at making excuses; he catches him every time."

She was just a plump widow with two charming daughters. She had been a "fellow" just a year and was planning to wear her weeds lightly. All the time when the curate called upon her she sighed.

"Ah! I feel the loss of my poor dear husband very much. I never have any appetite for anything now."

The curate was all sympathy and, in the endeavor to cheer her by pointing what a comfort to her her daughters must be, replied:

"If you quite understand that, but you are soled in—"

"Sister!" interrupted the indignant lady. "Allow me to inform you that I am not soled in at all."

The burly farmer strode anxiously into the parsonage.

"Have you got any letter for Mike Howe?" he asked.

The postmaster looked him up and down.

"For who?" he snapped.

"Mike Howe," replied the farmer.

The postmaster turned aside.

"You don't understand," roared the applicant. "Can't you understand plain English? I asked you if you'd got any letter for Mike Howe!"

"Well, I haven't," asserted the postmaster. "Neither have I a letter for anybody else's cow." Get out!

William Dean Howells tells the following story on himself:

"I got into an argument one day with my wife on the propriety of using a certain word in a sentence. My wife maintained there was no right in favor of my usage, and I held that there was. So, to end the matter, I took the Century dictionary and looked it up."

"Ah," I said, "here it is, with just the usage I employed, and I read the justifying quotation aloud."

"But my wife was still dubious. 'Whose quotation is that?' she wished to know."

"Again I studied the printed page. 'Why, it says 'Howells','" I responded.

"Oh," answered my wife, with triumphant scorn, "he's no authority."

One South African gold mine is one mile in depth.

France is disturbed by a lack of officers, to man its warships.

A movement has been started in Paris for uniform motor horns.

There are 700 monks on the Mount of Athos, in Southern Greece.

Woven wire is now used as a binding agent in road construction.

The elites of Europe are generally cleaner than those of this country.

A Missouri noble raises the animal is greatly misjudged and misunderstood.

An Oregon gunner goes after geese with a four-barreled gun of his own construction.

THE PANAMA GAME

Here we are, gentlemen: here's the whole game of it.

Pretty near through with the job we are on:

Size up our work—it will give you the game.

South to Balboa and north to Colon. Yet, the canal is our letter of reference; Look at Culebra and glance at Gatun; What can we do for you—got any preference?

Wireless to Saturn or bridge to the moon?

Don't send us back to a life that is flat again.

We've had shattered a continent's spine.

Office work—Lord, but we couldn't do that again!

Haven't you something that's more in our line.

Got any more of that say isn't crossable?

Got any mountain that can't be cut through?

We specialize in the wholly impossible. Doing things 'nobody ever could do'.

Take a good look at the whole husky crew of us.

Engineers, doctors, and steam-shovel men.

Taken together you'll find quite a few of us.

Soon to be ready for trouble again. Brought by the tropical sun that is blisful.

Chockful of energy, vigor and tang. Trained by a task that's the biggest in history.

What has a job for this Panama gang?

—Berton Braley in Collier's Magazine.

BADLY DISFIGURED WITH PIMPLES

Face a Mass. Ashamed to Show Himself. Scratched Them Raw. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Cured in Less Than a Week.

131 Mystic St., Arlington, Mass.

"There were pimples on my face the size of bird shot."

"They were dark red with a white head in the center. My face was such a mass of pimples I was ashamed to show myself in society. The pimples itched so much that I scratched them raw. For two months they had caused me much pain and many sleepless nights. My face was very badly disfigured. I used

and other remedies too numerous to mention, but without success. I had almost given up when by chance I saw the advertisement of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I immediately sent for a sample. I bathed my face with hot water and washed it thoroughly with Cuticura Soap and then applied the Cuticura Ointment. After the first application I felt relief, so I bought some Cuticura Soap and Ointment and in less than a week was completely cured."

(Signed) Wm. N. Ganssner, Dec. 11, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment do so much for pimples, blackheads, red, rough skin, itching, scaly scales, dandruff, dry skin and falling hair, clapped hands and shingles, that it is almost criminal not to use them. Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

42—Men who shave and shampoo with Cuticura Soap will find it best for skin and scalp.

BEST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

Mrs. WILSON'S SCORCHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS BY MILLIONS OF MOTHERS FOR THEIR CHILDREN WHILE NOTHING WITH PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SCORCHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GEMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN, CURES COUGHS, COLIC, IS THE BEST REMEDY FOR DIARRHOEA. IT IS ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Wilson's Scorching Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

MANY POWDERS IRRITATE BUT COMFORT POWDER HEALS, SAYS SALEM MOTHER.

Mrs. Ella Call of Salem, Mass., says: "I have used several powders for baby which only irritated. Its chafed and tender skin more, but in Comfort Powder I have found the right powder at last. It gives splendid satisfaction in every way and I shall use no other. Comfort Powder is acknowledged by physicians, trained nurses and mothers to be a skin healing wonder. Be sure you get the genuine with the signature of E. S. Sykes on the box."

EDITORIAL COMMENT

A Great Game

Legislator Sun: The game seems to be going President Wilson's way.

President Huerta cannot expect to keep on indefinitely unless he can borrow in Europe, he cannot expect to borrow in Europe until the governments of the lending countries are more friendly. Those governments seem to be united in support of President Wilson's peace policy.

That the opposing presidents are still in the attitude of negotiation is indicated by the permission to the Mexican government to import arms and ammunition from the United States.

From what has so far been given to the public, President Wilson has played a great game.

Very Old

Brooklyn Times: Several clerks of the New Haven road have been discharged, according to a New Haven dispatch, because they were caught attending ball games on days when they had been exempted to attend relatives' funerals. The road is beginning its new reform program at a very old point.

The Gain

Salem News: This is said to be had weather for corn, but it is fine weather for wheat and other cereals and for feeble children and the aged. "No great loss without some small compensation."

Backed Up

Providence Tribune: A most significant and encouraging feature of the Mexican situation is the substantial unanimity of support given President Wilson's policy by the senate. President Wilson's policy is the highest order of serious trouble is to be avoided, and without menacing a southern neighbor, he has outlined a plan of action that must compel the respect of civilization.

Railroads

Lawrence Sun: No better barometer of trade exists than the operating statistics of the railway companies of the United States, and at the same time the prosperity of these trans-Atlantic companies is such a powerful factor in active business conditions, contributing to the general welfare, that far-seeing and far-thinking business men have set themselves firmly against any legislation that would be harmful to business interests will be enacted.

Business Sale

Manchester Mirror: In the face of such handicaps as tight money, labor strikes, corruption, political disturbances throughout the world, which exert an influence to hamper trade, an evident improvement has been made along many lines. Capital is, however, so sensitive that no decided advance can be expected until the administration at Washington can thoroughly convince the business world that no legislation actually harmful to business interests will be enacted.

Extravagance

Lynn News: As chancellor of the exchequer, David Lloyd George has the right to demand the money with which to meet the expenses of his government. His recent protest, therefore, against the constantly increasing expenditures for the army and navy, were he not so close to the root of the question. He foresees the day coming when the taxpayer, already burdened almost to the limit of endurance, will refuse to pay more, and will in some sort of revolutionary movement, check the extravagance into which all the nations have been led by the militarists.

Republican Nomination

Posters Democrat: The republican nomination for the governorship of Massachusetts lies now between the wistful Col. Benton and the masterful Capt. Gardner; each has only the other for a rival. For each has his hat into the ring, but didn't follow it. The celebrated Post smile is more expansive than ever as the newspaper men are told that he's quite content with having assured a real republican primary.

An Innovation

Two fast elevators always running and the other up-to-date features of the new Sun building are an innovation for Lowell and the patrons of the building.

"Personally Conducted" Excursions to California.

Are you going to California? Do you want to be extra comfortable on the trip at no extra cost.

Would you like to have a first rate, good natured, thoroughly competent and well informed conductor go all the way through on the trip with you, a man who is specially selected, and paid by our Railroad Company to look after your comfort?

Such a man goes through with each of our "Personally Conducted" parties. We chose men specially fitted for this work. Men who are courteous and kind, who have made the trip many times and understand the art of making people comfortable.

Just call or write and let me tell you all about the Personally Conducted, low fare parties to California that have helped to make the "Burlington Route" service famous.

Alex. Stocks, New England Passenger Agent, C. B. & Q. R. R., 254 Washington St., Boston.

Geo. W. Galvin, M. D.

The well-known Boston physician founder and for 15 YEARS the St. BOSTON EMERGENCY HOSPITAL, is Admitted.

PROF. PAUL EHRLICH'S SALVARSAN "606"

Which is a specific for Lues and any of its manifestations, which may appear in the form of Syphilis, Locomotor Ataxia, Neurosyphilis, and other maladies. Given in accordance with the directions on the package, it cures without pain and without loss of time. This is the problem of centuries and rid the world of the worst scourge the human race ever knew.

THE PHYLACOGERS

A Modified Bacterial Vaccine discovered by Dr. A. F. Schaefer, administered subcutaneously or intravenously, cures Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Brucella, Typhoid, Diphtheria, Hay Fever, Erysipelas.

Write or phone for appointment. Send for booklet explaining entire treatment.

Geo. W. Galvin, M. D.

150 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON

Office Hours: 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., Sundays, 12 to 5. Evenings by appointment. Telephone Back Bay 3547.

LACK IN EFFICIENCY

Is What Was Said of

"L" Men

BY SUPT. TRIPP BEFORE THE ARBITRATORS

Fifty Per Cent on Surface Cars Are Not Up to the Standard—Graduate Wage Scale Discussed

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—According to statements offered at the "L" arbitration hearing at the state house yesterday by George R. Tripp, superintendent of transportation for the Boston Elevated Railway company, more than 50 per cent of the men operating its surface cars are lacking in efficiency.

Supt. Tripp stated to the arbitration board that it required five or six years of service before conductors and motormen reached their maximum efficiency. Then he presented figures which showed that 3000 of the 4900 conductors and motormen had been in the service less than five years.

These statements came out shortly before the conclusion of yesterday's session of the hearing. Previously Supt. Tripp had declared that in his opinion the graduate wage system used by the company was a failure. It also was elicited from the witness that under the present system men assigned to "turn back" work received but four or five cents for "turn-back" jobs that formerly paid 15 cents.

The testimony of Supt. Tripp was by far the most interesting that has been offered since the opening of the hearing. In addition, he presented statistics showing the number of men engaged in the transportation department of the road, giving their time of service and rate of wages.

It was following the offering of these statistics that Attorney Feeney brought a line of questioning which brought out statements relating to the efficiency of the men now employed and as to the purpose of the graduated wage scale.

While the witness was reading the statistics the assistant counsel for the union was adding the figures and disclosing the men according to the classification in the graduate wage system. Consequently the witness had hardly finished the statistics before he was asked if it were not true that more than 50 per cent of the blue uniformed men had been in the employ of the company less than three years.

Before he would reply, Supt. Tripp added the number of men included in the latter group. His conclusion differed considerably from that of the counsel. In the meantime members of the arbitration board and of the counsel for the railway company had taken the matter up and in most instances the figures differed.

The affair caused considerable amusement for the spectators, and finally at the request of the chairman of the board, James J. Storrow, the figures were gone over again, until it was settled that the number of men who had been with the company less than three years was 2461.

Another conglomerate of results was obtained when the principals attempted to figure the number of men who had served five years or less, and throughout the examination on the points involving mathematics, the calculation Supt. Tripp's results made many of the company's employees wonder what would be the result should their superior attempt to pass muster on a 10-question examination which they were now endeavoring to secure their jobs.

Finally, after much figuring, the witness stated that there were 535 first year men who, under the graduate wage system, received 35.6 cents per hour, 435 second year men, who received 28.3 per hour, 458 third year men, who received 26.8 per hour, those with the fourth and fifth year men making a total of 3005 surface car motormen in the employ of the company, the highest paid of whom received 25.2 per hour.

Of the remaining men in the service the witness testified that 659 had been employed from six to 10 years and received 27.5 cents per hour; 431 of 10 to 15 years of service, who received 23.2 cents and 514, who had been with the company 15 years or more who received 25.9 cents per hour.

Witness Tripp stated that the system of a graduate scale of wages had been put into effect June 16, 1908.

Attorney Feeney—What was the purpose of establishing such a system? Supt. Tripp—In an attempt to give the men an inducement to remain with the company.

Q—Under the system a man who has been with the company four or five years is given no increase. What inducement is there for him to remain with the company? A—Why, I don't know. By that time he likes the business and wants to stay.

Q—Do you call that an inducement? A—Well, it's the way they earn their living, and they have an opportunity of getting a better run. The men become settled. They get used to it. They get to like the work and few leave it.

The witness was questioned concerning the great difference in the number of second year men, as compared with that of the third year men. He was asked to account for the fact that there were 1253 second year men, while the number of third year men was but 458.

"There is a difference of \$46," stated Atty. Feeney. "Is it not shown that a great number of the men drop from the service after the second year?"

\$50,000 To Charities

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—Private bequests amounting to \$50,000, in which is included one bequest of \$30,000 to the Industrial School for Deformed Children of this city, is made in the will of Amos Cutting of the Hotel Tudor, who died Aug. 22, filed in the Suffolk probate court yesterday.

The public bequests are to the Boston Home for Incurables, Dorchester, \$5000; to the Boston Dispensary, \$5000; Boston Dispensary for Blind Babies, Roxbury, \$5000; to the Instructive District Nursing association, Massachusetts hospital, Boston, \$5000; Children's hospital, Boston, \$5000; Industrial School for Crippled and Deformed Children, St. Botolph street, \$30,000.

Wireless May Save Him

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Wireless waves sputtering out over the Bering sea yesterday are calling a revenue cutter to start on a 2000-mile race against death. Somewhere out of the Arctic circle a fleet ship will be found to get Fred A. Chamberlain, a government naturalist at St. Paul Island, and rush him down to Seattle. In time, it is hoped, to save his life. Chamberlain, a bridegroom of a year, went to St. Paul to take the seal census for the department of commerce. He was taken with heart disease.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

Putnam & Son Co.

166 CENTRAL STREET.

There's Danger

Mornings and evenings in open trolley cars and automobiles.

Easily avoided—and maybe a doctor's bill saved with a light weight overcoat or sweater.

FALL OVERCOATS

Blacks, oxfords and grays, or fancy coatings—the new ones here. \$10 to \$30

SWEATERS Knit to Fit

In a broader variety than you've ever seen. Every new idea in sweaters for the coming season. Cable and Shaker knit, crimson, oxford, garnet, brown, cherry, silver gray, and heather mixed, with shawl collar, Byron collar or V neck—Men's sweaters, but we're selling lots of them to women.

\$2.50 to \$10

SHE'S NOT OF YOUR RIB

Old Theory Ridiculed by Suffrage Leader

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 27.—The idea that woman was created out of the rib of Adam was ridiculed and arguments for equal suffrage filled with brilliant aptitude and background of economics were delivered by Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs of Chicago in presenting her side of the question in a debate begun on suffrage on Shesley lawn yesterday.

"Read the first chapter of Genesis, not the 25th and 26th verses of the second," declared Mrs. Stubbs, "and you will find what God created, man, male and female at the same time. But they have taken the second chapter, since all the preachers have been men, and the story has influenced the ages."

Tobacco Trust Accused

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The Metropolitan Tobacco company, an organization of independent New York jobbers selling for independent manufacturers, has complained to the department of justice that the American Tobacco company has by unfair methods practically closed to the Metropolitan and other concerns the sale of certain brands of cigars, cigarettes, chewing and smoking tobacco. Atty.-Gen. McReynolds will investigate.

Frost in Lexington

The coldest weather ever known in Lexington in August was experienced in that town early yesterday, when the early risers looked out of their windows and, much to their surprise, saw the ground covered with a thick white frost, which did considerable damage to the more tender garden truck.

For Your Baby.

The Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

is the only guarantee that you have the

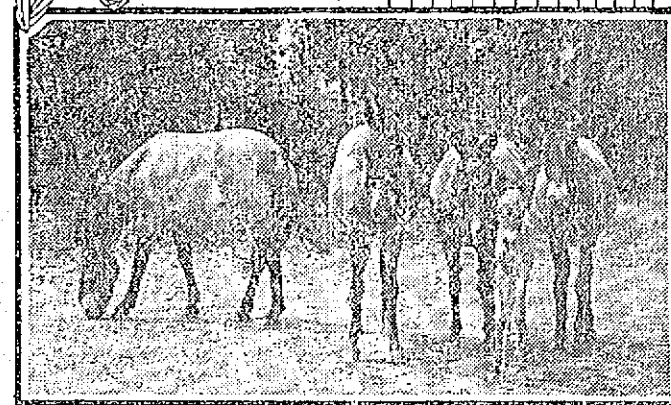
BABIES of the BRONX Zoo



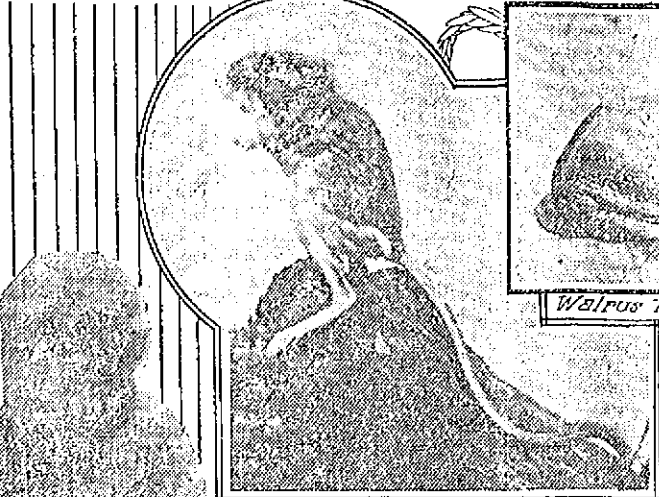
Black Bear Cubs, Clowns of the Zoo



Zebra
Most Stubborn Baby



Przevalsky Wild Horse
Most Aristocratic Baby



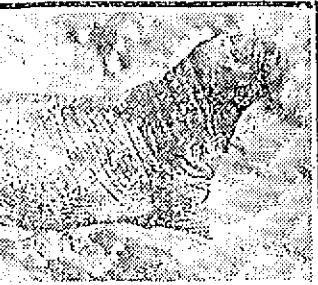
Kangaroo Mouse.
Smallest Baby



Puma, Crankiest Baby



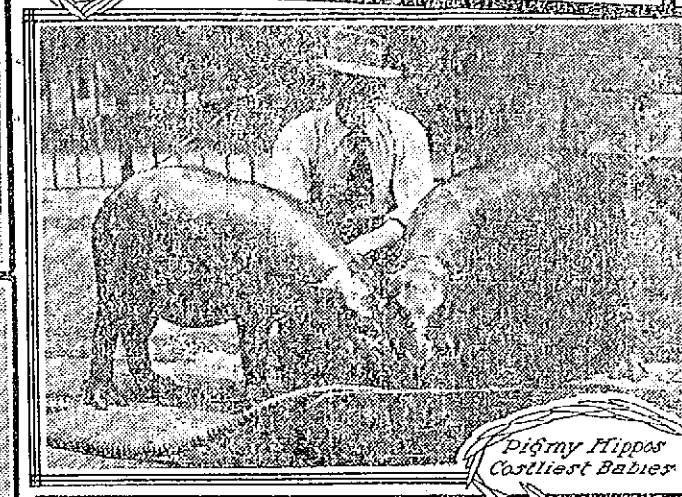
Raccoons.
Most Playful Babies



Walrus, Flap Most Expensive Baby



Lion Cubs.
Royal Babies



Pygmy Hippos
Costliest Babies



Alice, Aged 200 Years, Oldest Baby

MOTHERLOVE is just as deep rooted in beasts of the jungle as it is in humans. From the moment the offspring of those animals whose ferocity is world famed, have seen the light of day the parental nature undergoes a softening influence which leaves her a creature that lavishes her love and caresses upon her baby, resorting to all the little tricks of motherhood that one looks for in a nursery where the first born of the household nestles in the arms of its doting parent.

And then, too, that same ferocity and tigerish hate that a mother manifests when her baby is in peril, or has been criticized, is reflected ten-fold in wild beasts when the safety of their little ones is at stake. Of course we all know that each and every baby is the most wonderful thing in the world—that is in the eyes of its parents and near kin.

These things are just as true in the New York Zoological Park as anywhere else. There is just as much jealousy among the animal parents and the guardians of the babies there as anywhere else over the respective merits of their offspring and wards. There are nearly four hundred babies in the park now, all wards of the Zoological Society and the City of New York, and each baby has a keeper to coddle it and prate of just what a wonderful youngster it is.

Here are a few claims to distinction the Zoo keepers set forth for their wards and each waxes worth it the slightest doubt is cast upon his assertion:

Zaza, the zebra colt, is the stubbornest baby in the Zoo.
Kiddle, the Rocky Mountain goat, is the most rollicking youngster.
Nigger, the Brazilian Woolly Monkey, is the most affectionate and the biggest cry baby.
The Orang and Chimpanzees are the most highly educated.
Uncle Sam, the buffalo calf, is the genuine American baby.
Tiny, the kangaroo rat, is the smallest baby.
Mike and Nettie, the pygmy hippopotamuses, are the costliest.
Fuzzy, the tapir, is the queerest baby, and will little resemble her parents until full grown.
Alice, the 200-year-old tortoise, is still an infant and the youngest of her species in the park.
Lilly, the Puma kitten, is the crankiest baby in the collection.
Mongol, the przewalsky wild horse colt, the most aristocratic.
Pearly, the musk ox, the most northern baby.
Raccoons, the most playful and mischievous.
Richmond, the Virginia wild deer fawn, the hungriest baby.
Tommy and Tumble, black bear cubs, get more spankings and give their keepers most worry.
Flip, the walrus, costs more to feed than all others.
Nile and Cleopatra, lion cubs, have the lustiest voices.
Kitty, leopard cub, the most dangerous baby.
Teddy, the dick dick, presented to the park by Theodore Roosevelt after his African hunt and the only one of his kind in captivity.
Coyote puppies, known as the Suffragette babies, because their mother came from the original suffragist state.

To Flip belongs the distinction of proving that soft shell clams are the real and ideal baby food. He has added one hundred pounds to his bulk in the past six months and will double this gain within the next. He's an expensive little fellow, but as Mr. William T. Hornaday, director of the park, remarked, "He's worth it."

It costs in the neighborhood of \$10 a day to feed Flip. That includes time for an expert opener of soft clams who is kept busy four hours a day preparing Flip's meals. Flip's teeth are still too tender to open his own clams and as he eats fifty pounds at a time it can readily be seen that his title of most expensive baby is well earned. There is not another baby other in this country and only one in the world and that in the Zoo at Hamburg, Germany.

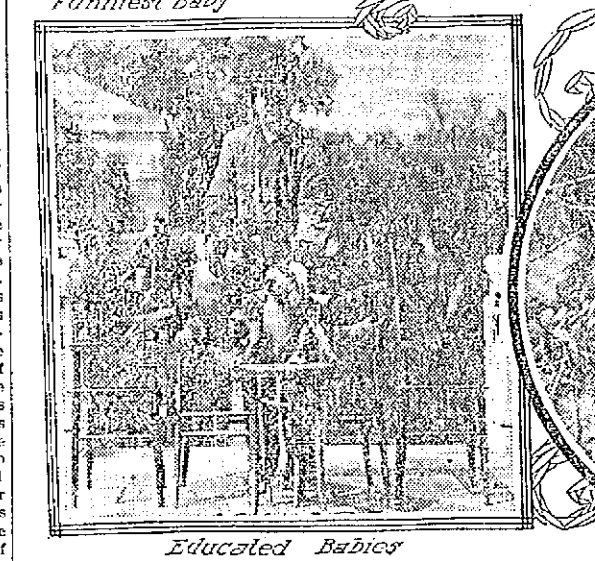
But Flip is rarely lonesome for he cries so lustily for his friend and keeper, Charles Snyder, Assistant Curator of reptiles, that he is rarely alone. He always barks his joy at the sight of his friend and hops about on his flippers doing all sorts of queer antics as long as Snyder stays near. When he leaves him, though, his wall is pitiful to hear.

There is no animal more deeply loved in the park than little "Nigger," the Brazilian woolly monkey. He is as near human as it is possible for one of the fiercest animals to be, and he is as loyal as he is lovable. Nigger is idolized by his keepers and by the children of the officials of the society. He nestles us confidently in their arms as the most spoiled of babies. His tricks are mischievous and he is mischievous and cute. He has the run of the turtle pen and big Alice, the baby of the lot, and he is close pals. He seizes upon her back, shares his food with her and when he proffers her a nibble of his choicest tidbits she exercises the greatest care not to nip his fingers, for he is remembered Alice, at a single clutch, could sever the arm or leg of a man. Nigger is the life of his section. He is so rare and costly that he is kept to himself and out of reach of the commoner breeds of monkeys who scamper and romp in their cages day in and day out. Nigger was born to be petted. He not only invites it but he demands it. He likes nothing better than to curl up in one's arms and snuggle his head down beneath a coat collar. But when he is put back in his cage he will weep and sob for an hour, or until some one of the keepers comes along and tempts him out of his hysterical state with a choice bit of food, especially prepared for him.

Mike and Nettie won their sobriquet, "the most expensive babies," because of their purchase price—\$15,000. Their species is nearly extinct and when they were captured in Central Africa last spring the bidding among animal collectors to buy them was keen and spirited. Agents of the Zoological Society finally came through with a bid of \$15,000, and they were at once brought to New York. They are the last, it is said, of this diminishing tribe and there are standing offers for others of their kind far in excess of that paid for them.

And speaking of Alice, the galapagos (tortoise) she is well worthy of a paragraph to herself. Although two hundred years old, she is easily the baby of the turtle pen. Her sister, Martha, is about one hundred and fifty years her senior, while Grant,

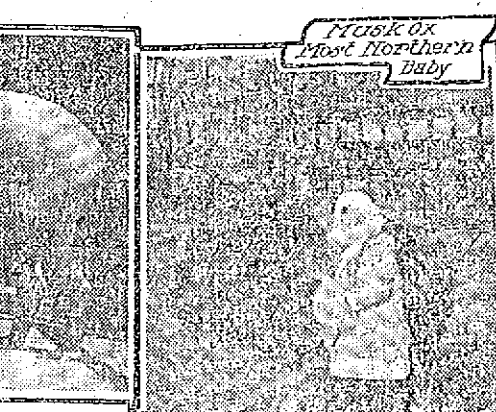
Virginia Red Deer, Hungriest Baby



Educated Babies

the old bachelor turtle, readily recalls the days on the Pacific coast when the Indians were freely discussing the visit of one they called Christopher Columbus who had just set sail for a visit to their relatives on the Atlantic coast. Alice exercises all the prerogatives her tender years demand and she is as coy and kittenish as the most unsophisticated debutante. But her keepers have hopes of her attaining years of discretion and assert that when she outgrows her childish ways she will be as dignified as her sister Martha.

Dick Dick, the Roosevelt Baby



the old bachelor turtle, readily recalls the days on the Pacific coast when the Indians were freely discussing the visit of one they called Christopher Columbus who had just set sail for a visit to their relatives on the Atlantic coast. Alice exercises all the prerogatives her tender years demand and she is as coy and kittenish as the most unsophisticated debutante. But her keepers have hopes of her attaining years of discretion and assert that when she outgrows her childish ways she will be as dignified as her sister Martha.

you'll notice that every other "cat" in the house stills its voice and gives this pair the center of the stage. They can make night and day hideous when they start and it doesn't take a great deal to start them.

Kiddle, the Rocky Mountain baby goat, is the inventor of more games than any other youngster in the park. She, with her little playmates, climb and romp their way through life. "Dig in the gully" and other games of chase and hide and seek are in their repertoire and they can climb to dizzy heights over obstructions and precipices that are almost perpendicular. They are a merry little group and children spend hours about their enclosure watching their antics.

John Quinn has charge of the deer range and his principal care just now is unyoking the hard knots into which they get their long legs. These little fawn, especially Richmond of the Virginia Red Deer herd, can get his legs into more seemingly impossible entanglements than any other quadruped alive. Quinn has been working laboriously for a month to demonstrate to Richmond that his legs were meant for propulsion and not for such games as "cat's cradle" and the like.

When it comes to baby buffaloes New York has the finest collection in the world. Even out on the national range in Oklahoma the baby bison are not as fat and sleek and well nourished as they are in the Bronx range. Twice when the New York herd became too large the young buffaloes were sent West to enhance the government herd. Mr. Sanborn has just returned from a visit to the national range and he asserts with great pride that but for the additions that come from the New York herd the national bison would have degenerated long ago. There are about twenty calves in the Bronx Society's enclosure now and they are a rugged, healthy looking lot.

Mongol, the przewalsky wild colt, is the real aristocrat of the park, and this because his forbears were the connecting link between the horse of today and the wild ass. They are a wild little herd that can kick their way through a six-inch board with ease. They will permit a keeper to enter their corral and they will eat in his presence, but they brook no familiarity and there is no such thing as taming them. They are always the center of a big group of sightseers, and they take no notice of those who try to tempt them with something to eat.

Teddy, the dick dick, is a queer little specimen of the deer family. He was captured by the Roosevelt-African expedition and presented to the Zoological Society by the former President. He is as shy as a kitten and makes friends only with his big keeper.

Zaza, the baby zebra, is one of the herd which experts assert is the finest in captivity. Like her parents, and in fact all of her species, she is as stubborn as the proverbial mule and is always determined to do just what is not expected of her. The brilliant and sharp tripping on the hides of these animals are particularly striking and they never fail to draw hundreds of spectators about their corral. In the aviaries there are hundreds of strange and weird little baby birds that stretch their yawning little bills

for the morsels mother-birds drop into them. The park boasts one of the finest collection of tropical, foreign and domestic birds in the world and every known variety is represented. These range from the tiniest and daintiest, to eagles and condors that could easily fly away with a half-grown lamb clutched in their talons.

In the department set apart for rodents there are so many varieties, and they increase and multiply so rapidly, that it is impossible to keep track of them. As breeders they are even more prolific than guinea pigs, and as fast as the young arrive, they are either killed off or else exchanged for some other species more desired by the keepers.

Not far from the lion house is to be found the wolf and fox dens and here the ever restless and alert wolves and coyotes pace restlessly to and fro in their enclosure, seemingly never still and giving no evidence of ever tiring. Their howls and growls are weird and depressing and there is no indication that their long period of captivity has tended to tame them or make them one wit more reconciled to their surroundings. Every once in a while visitors to the park are startled by an ear splitting series of growls, howls and shrieks that emanate from the wolf dens. Their penetrating howls easily carry to the lion house and there the cry is taken up by lions, tigers, leopards, pumas and others of the cat family, while even the elephants, not far away, add to the din by their shrill trumpeting, and so on down the line until the whole park is in an uproar.

Investigation rarely fails to prove that the uproar, which always originates in the wolf den, is caused by the Caucasian, or milk white peacock which intimidates the wolves and coyotes by strutting and spreading his magnificent and immaculate plumage before the cages of his arch enemies. They become so enraged at sight of the peacock that they race feverishly up and down their enclosure, hurling themselves against the iron grating and giving other manifestations of their eagerness to seize the proud bird strutting before them at such a safe distance.

In the various preserves throughout the park there is practically every known variety of foreign and domestic game bird and water fowl. The pheasant runs just now are filled with the brilliant plumed cock birds who strut about while the more sombre brood mother birds trail along with their broods of chicks scratching at their feet. Nearly the pheasants are run for wild turkey and the gobbles are magnificent bronze breasted and winged chaps that would serve to provide a Thanksgiving Day feast for a score or more.

Dr. W. Reed Blair, the chief veterinarian of the park, has his hands full in watching his babies. He goes on the principal that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" and in consequence, he sees that all his wards are well, and stay well. All in all it is a strangely interesting and equally happy family that dwells within this enclosure. Man and beast are devotedly attached and these attachments, more often than not, reflect a genuine and lasting affection between the keepers and their wards.

THE SUN CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET

PLEASANT, SUNNY FOUR-ROOM tenement, to let to man and wife, all newly painted and papered, price \$3 per week. 27 Fulton st., Centralville. Apply 276 Westford st.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND ROOMS for light housekeeping, \$1 a week up. The Columbia, 179 Middlesex st.

FOUR ROOMS AND ATTIC, TO LET. gas, pantry, toilet, same floor; newly repaired; good neighborhood; near Lawrence st.; rent \$7.25 month. Apply 350 Lawrence st.

FLAT OF FIVE LARGE ROOMS to let at 184 South st.; rent reasonable. Inquire on premises.

FLATS OF 3 TO 6 ROOMS TO LET. from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per week. Very convenient to depot. Half double cottage, 5 rooms, on Franklin st., \$2.00 per week. All our tenements are in thorough repair, newly painted and papered. T. H. Elliott, 61 Central st.

5-ROOM FLAT TO LET, WITH GAS, in good repair; rent \$1.75. 329 East Merrimack st.

MY HOUSE AND STABLE AT 239 Westworth avenue, to let after Aug. 1. Chas. A. Evelyn, Lowell jail.

NEW TOURING CAR TO LET BY day or hour. Careful driver of 11 years' experience. Tel. 1342 or 1333, or call at G. H. Wood's Jewelry store, 135 Centr. st.

ROOM SUITABLE FOR BARBER shop or business office, to let, on second floor of the Harrington building, 62 Central st.

TO LET

ROOMS TO LET—PLEASANT apartments, warm for the winter, best values; select now. Apply to matron, Elliott building, 201 Middlesex st., near Old Fellows block.

FLAT OF FIVE LARGE ROOMS to let, rent \$10. 21 Wameest st. Inquire on premises.

CHURCH RENT—FIXED UP NEW three flats, 3 rooms each, at 43 and 50 Elm st. Four flats at 145 Cushing st. \$1.50 a week, 4 rooms each; one 5-room flat, 43 Prospect st. 15 month. Joseph Flynn, 71 Chapel st.

HOUSE AND BARN TO LET, WITH 1/2 or 3 acres of land. Apply Connors Bros. Co., 167 Plain st.

MODERN FLATS TO LET, LOW rent; Davis sq. Inquire F. W. Arnold, 346 Corcoran st.

TENEMENT OF FOUR ROOMS to let in Lawrenceville near bridge. Inquire 63 Vermont ave.

PLEASANT TENEMENT OF SIX rooms, to let in Lawrenceville, with bath, gas and open plumbing. Served by two c. line. Inquire 89 Vermont ave.

SPECIAL NOTICES

WILLARD M. BROWN, CARPENTER and Joiner, Electrical Wiring and general jobbing. 125 Lawrence st.

STOVE REPAIRS—LINES stoves, ranges and other parts for all stoves and ranges carried in stock; work done at lowest prices. Bring name and make of stove, or telephone 4176. Quinn Furniture Co., 160 Middlesex st.

PIANOS AND ORGANS TUNED and repaired. Tuning 11. J. Korahaw, 199 Cumberland road. Tel. 644-J.

BEN'S NO. 1 KILLS Lice on chest, head, face, body, brownish moth itching; ivy poison, bites, mange, salt rheum, falling hair. 25 cents at Falls & Burkinshaw's.

LIMBING CO. CHIMNEY EXPERTS—Chimneys swept and repaired. Residence 115 Bridge st. Tel. 945-W.

THE SUN IN BOSTON—THE SUN IS on sale every day at both news stands on the Union station in Boston. Don't forget this when taking your train for Lowell.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

6-ROOM NEW COTTAGE FOR SALE; bath, hot water, \$1700; \$100 cash. If you want a home, see Vance, 88 Third street.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW COTTAGES, modern. Price \$1700 each, \$100 down, balance as rent. On car line, Avenue-cent fare, five-room cottage and two acres of land and hen house. Price \$1300. Good lawn, balance easy terms. Many good bargains in farms and city property. John H. Eacrett, 53 Central street, room 69.

COTTAGE OF SEVEN ROOMS, CLOSE to mills, churches and schools; corner lot; for sale. Inquire at 65 Swift st.

LOST AND FOUND

PURSE FOUND IN FAMILY SUPPLY store, 495 Gornham st., containing money and articles. Owner can have by proving property and paying for advertisement.

LADY'S BLACK POCKETBOOK lost, with sum of money, on Westford street car, on corner of Central and present st. Liberal reward at 62 Central st.

PETER HEIDRICH'S POUCH LOST; used for purse, with sum of money. Finder please write to Box H 53, Sun Office.

BLACK LEATHER BAG CONTAINING small sum of money, keys and small pin, lost, presumably in Pages. Reward if returned to 42 Tyler st.

POCKETBOOK FOUND ON MERRIMACK st., Monday evening. Owner can have same by calling at Brown's drug store, Broadway.

FOR SALE

MOST SELL MY STRICTLY UP-TO-DATE restaurant for sale, at once; will do city city restaurant, 1933 good money; seating capacity 80; great chance for one who desires restaurant of good standing; on account of domestic troubles only, I will sell my place. Call at once, 423 Hildroth bldg.

MOTOR BOAT FOR SALE AT BAR-gaining, good condition. Write F. Mace, 113 Grand st.

ESTABLISHED MILLINERY STORE for sale on the main street in Lawrence, owner leaving city. Write Box D 11, Sun Office.

AUTO TRUCK FOR SALE, 1000 LBS. capacity, in fine running order, paint, etc. Very cheap at \$100. Church Street Garage, or 147 Gornham st.

LEGAL NOTICES

Tyngsboro, Mass., Aug. 1913.
To the Middlesex County Commissioners:
Respectfully represents the undersigned inhabitants of Tyngsboro, in said County, that the road leading to Hudson, sometimes called the River Road, in need of relocation, beginning at the eastern end of the Tyngsboro Bridge and extending easterly and northerly to a point near a large pine tree located southerly of the Frost Place, no call, now owned by Fred L. Snow and James H. Horsfall. Wherefore we pray you will relocate said road.
A true copy.
MARTIN J. COURTNEY, Deputy Sheriff.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, Middlesex County. At a meeting of the County Commissioners for the County of Middlesex, at Cambridge, in said County, on the first Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, to wit, on the twenty-second day of August, A. D. 1913.
On the foregoing petition, ordered, that the sheriff of said county, or his deputy, give notice to all persons and corporations interested therein, that said Commissioners will meet for the purpose of viewing the premises, and hearing the parties at the Town Hall in Tyngsboro, in said County, on Monday, the sixth day of October next at 10:15 o'clock in the forenoon, by serving the clerk of the town of Tyngsboro with a copy of said petition and of this order thereon, thirty days at least before said view, and by publishing the same in the Lowell Sun, a newspaper printed in Lowell, three weeks successively, the last publication to be fourteen days at least before said view, and said notice to be posted in two public places in the said town of Tyngsboro, fourteen days before said view; and that he make return of his doings herein, to said Commissioners, at the time and place fixed for said view and hearing.
RALPH N. SMITH, Asst. Clerk.
Copy of petition and order thereon.
RALPH N. SMITH, Asst. Clerk.
A true copy, attest.
MARTIN J. COURTNEY, Deputy Sheriff.

WANTED

LAND WANTED NEAR MIDDLESEX and Concord, more or less. Address H 40, Sun Office.

FURNITURE REPAIRING AND UP-holstering wanted by skilled man; work done at your own home; low cost; will call anywhere and give estimate; references: J. W. Emery, a Tyler st.

PROF. EHRLICH'S "606" SALVARSAN

Administered in the veins at Dr. Temple's Lowell office. NO LOSS OF TIME from business. NO PAIN. Lues, malaria, locomotor ataxia and various forms of skin disease arising from blood poison. RESULTS IMMEDIATE. Wasserman blood tests made. Also treats cancer, tumors, all acute and chronic blood and nervous diseases of men and women. Hydrocele, varicocele, stricture, prostatic diseases, piles, fistula, hemorrhoids, and rectal diseases. WITHOUT THE USE OF THE KNIFE. Diseases of the eye, ear, nose, throat, skin, stomach, liver, kidneys, bladder, bowels, and rectum, catarrh, and all diseases of the female system. Terms always made to suit the convenience of anyone applying for treatment, and very reasonable charges. Do not treat elsewhere until you have investigated methods and terms. Lowell office, 97 Central street, Mansur block. During August office will be open on Sunday's only. Consultation, Examination, Advice FREE.

W. A. LEW

Steam dyeing and cleaning of ladies' and gents' wearing apparel. 30 years in the business. 49 JOHN STREET

CREDIT TO ALL LOANS

Made on short notice without publicity. We give you the money so cheap that you can't say no to it. We are one also and at charges that honest people can afford to pay. New Methods.

Borrow \$10.00	Pay back \$11.50
Borrow \$15.00	Pay back \$18.50
Borrow \$20.00	Pay back \$22.00
Borrow \$25.00	Pay back \$27.50
Borrow \$30.00	Pay back \$33.00
Borrow \$40.00	Pay back \$44.00
Borrow \$50.00	Pay back \$55.00

In monthly or weekly payments. Legal rates of interest. Credit once established with us is as good as a bank account in time of need. Our rates and plans have proved to be the best because our customers are glad to come again.

MERRIMACK LOAN COMPANY
Room 3, 31 Merrimack street, 17 John street. Hours: 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Monday and Saturdays until 9 p. m. Tel. connection. License No. 61.

Bright, Sears & Co. WYMAN'S EXCHANGE Bankers and Brokers SECOND FLOOR

Taylor Roofing Co., Inc. Use galvanized iron cut nails for shingling, size 4 penny; they do the best work. Gravel roofing done promptly and well. 889, 140 HUMPHREY ST. TEL. 999.

F. W. CRAGIN & CO. Manufacturers of Cabinet Work of All Kinds to Order. Stores and offices fitted up. Wood turning, jobbing and repairing. Old furniture repaired and finished. New furniture made to order. Wood tanks, shoes and butchers' blocks and tables made to order. 46 Fletcher st. Tel.

THE SUN IS ON SALE AT BOTH NEWS STANDS IN THE UNION STATION BOSTON

CARROLL BROS.

Plumbers, Steam Fitters and Sheet Metal Workers
35 Middle St. Telephone 1656

ATTENTION PAID TO SICK PATIENTS

In Their Own Homes and the Grading of Nurses Discussed at Hospital Asso. Conference

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—Matters looking to the increasing of the efficiency of hospitals, the attention paid to sick patients in their own homes, and the grading of nurses were taken up at the 15th annual conference of the American Hospital Association at the Copley-Plaza yesterday.

Grading of Nurses
The report of a majority of the special committee at the last conference of the association, to consider the question of the advisability of grading nurses, was presented to the assembled delegates yesterday afternoon.

It was presented on behalf of the committee by Miss Emma A. Anderson, superintendent of the New England Baptist hospital. While the report was not read, a copy having been mailed to each of the members, there was considerable discussion of it by the delegates, with the result that the incoming president of the association and a male superintendent of one of the larger hospitals were added to the membership of the committee, the sum of \$500 was appropriated for the work of the committee, and a paper entitled "The Grading of Nurses," read by Miss Mary M. Riddle, superintendent of the Newton hospital, was referred to the special committee, with instructions to go further into the matter and report at the next conference.

Home Nursing Problem
Dr. Frederic A. Washburn, administrator of the Massachusetts General hospital, president of the association, opened the afternoon session by introducing as the first speaker Richard M. Bradley of Boston. Mr. Bradley read a paper entitled "The Relation of Hospital Efficiency to the Efficient Organization for Home Nursing."

Mr. Bradley said there are upwards of a million and a half critical cases in the United States and Canada every year, together with 2,000,000 confinement cases, treated in the homes of the patients, and that a tremendous amount of work must be done toward the more efficient treatment of sickness at the homes of the sick. "The great majority of people are, as regards home care, worse off than a year ago," said Mr. Bradley. "This is apparently due to the lack of organization." He said that most of the cases in the home are still out of touch with scientific nursing. "You cannot get full efficiency out of your hospitals unless by organizing you get the full efficiency out of your homes. We appear to have little money to do the nursing in the United States and Canada, and perhaps 10,000 are graduate nurses," he said.

Miss Riddle's Paper
"The Grading of Nurses" was the subject of a paper read by Miss Mary M. Riddle, superintendent of the Newton hospital. Speaking of the Household Nursing association of Boston, Miss Riddle said:

"This association has done some good work, though its usefulness can hardly be said to be firmly established. Its purposes are of the best. Whether it can accomplish them now is a question."

BACK BAY GIRL SUES BACHELOR

Wants \$25,000—Says He Promised to Marry Her—He Says He Never Asked Her

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—Admitting that he had called upon her several times at her home, had a key to the front door of her house, met her relatives, took her to theatres and restaurants, and had several times to her for a number of years, Henry J. Woodberry of 55 Humboldt avenue, Roxbury, denies that he ever asked Miss Margaret C. Clarke, a Back Bay young woman, to marry him.

Miss Clarke declares that Woodberry had frequently asked her hand, and promised to marry her, but refused, and she filed a suit of \$25,000 against him in the Suffolk superior court. She also filed a list of interrogatories, and his answers entered yesterday make emphatic denial to her assertions.

Woodberry is the son of Jesse Woodberry, and has been in the organ building business with his father at 520 Harrison avenue, South End. He has always been regarded by his club friends and business acquaintances as a confirmed bachelor.

He says in his answers that he is 45 years of age and has no occupation and is not engaged in business.

Had Key of Door
He admits that he had known Miss Clarke for the past seven years, but was unable to recall the specific number of times that he visited her, although he does remember that he had the key to the front door of her home for one week, and during that occasion called upon her twice.

Woodberry denies that he called upon her three or four times a week from the time he met her until 1912. He says that while he knew a Miss Cunningham and had talked with her on "irrelevant and immaterial matters," that he had never asked her to intercede with Miss Clarke for him. He also says that while Miss Cunningham had said to him that she thought he and Miss Clarke were engaged, he told her that as far as he was concerned there was no intention of marrying Miss Clarke.

On one occasion, he says in his answers, Miss Clarke and he were out at dinner and Miss Clarke "told me she would not consider matrimony with me and absolutely refused to marry me."

Could Not Marry
He says he never asked her on any occasion or at any time to marry him, never gave her a ring nor led her to believe that he desired to marry her, and that he avoided the subject except when she brought it up, then he would drop the subject, telling her that his lack of income and his mother's illness forbade it. He denied that Miss Clarke gave him up and did not want him to come to her home to call on her, but admits that she had got mad at him, and that then they would not see each other for some length of time.

In answer to one of Miss Clarke's questions, that in July, 1912, he informed her that on account of insanity in his family he was afraid to marry her, he makes general denial, although admitting that he did tell her that one member of his family was insane, but denied saying marrying would mean complete ruin and cause the downfall of one of his parents or either of them.

While Woodberry admits taking Mariebelle and that he had met her sister, he says he never introduced her to his relatives and that he never introduced her anywhere as his fiancée. It is expected that the case will be heard early next month.

VICTIM OF STING-RAY

Had to Swim Mile and a Half to Shore

BEACH HAVEN, N. J., Aug. 27.—In a fishing boat whose cockpit was filled knee-deep with all sorts of sea creatures—most of them useless for edible purposes—John Swanson, thirty-eight, stood yesterday afternoon sorting out the valueless ones and throwing them overboard with a guff. Meanwhile his mates kept pouring about him all the fish that their nets drew in.

It chanced that one of these was a sting-ray, known from Florida to Maine, but seldom found except in lukewarm waters. It made its way to the bottom of the boat and stung (or, rather, cut) Swanson in the heel.

There is a belief among the fishermen hereabouts that the wound of a sting-ray is as poisonous as the strike of a rattlesnake, although there is nothing in science to back up that belief. Swanson grabbed a fish-cutting knife and slashed at his heel until he had cut the flesh away to the bone.

Capt. Edward Johnson, owner of the boat offered to take Swanson ashore immediately. But this would have made necessary a run of fifteen miles through the channels. Swanson said he wouldn't wait that long, and plunged directly overboard.

He had to swim a mile and a half

MAN AND WIFE KILLED

Springfield Couple's Auto Hit by Train

SOUTH DEERFIELD, Aug. 27.—Mr. and Mrs. Sherman B. Porter of Springfield were instantly killed yesterday when their automobile was struck by an express train on the Boston & Maine railroad at a crossing near here. Frederick W. Bennett, their chauffeur, also of Springfield, was thrown 100 feet, but escaped with minor injuries.

The automobile was proceeding along a wooded road and the chauffeur failed to notice the train as he approached a grade crossing.

Shore through a rough sea, but he got there, and was found tottering along the beach. He was taken to the office of Dr. Herbert Willis, who found he was suffering more from the shock of the fall than from the sting of the fish.

The doctor applied powerful antiseptics and sedatives and Swanson will soon recover.

MAN AND WIFE KILLED

Separate rooms 1 month for regular two-horse load. The dryest and cleanest place for storage in Lowell. Telephone connection. O. E. Prentiss, 355 Bridge st.

Kills the Germ That Makes the Trouble

The deadly dandruff germ causes 50 per cent. of baldness. SULPHOLAC destroys this germ, overcomes dandruff, eczema, itching, scaly scalp, dry and feverish conditions that stop all hair growth.

SULPHOLAC combines the benefits of sulphur, with a highly prized germ destroyer. These ingredients make it a skin remedy of extraordinary value.

Easy to work into the scalp, readily taken up by the skin, this velvety-smooth cream gets to the seat of the trouble. Even in stubborn, aggravated cases, SULPHOLAC brings the scalp back to health, keeps it clean, soft and moist, stops falling hair and stimulates a good strong growth.

At druggists, 50c, with directions. For free sample write Hudson & Co., Inc., 149-151 West 58th street, New York.

INCOME TAX LIMIT

Attempts to Increase it Defeated in Senate

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Attempts to increase the limit of the proposed income tax on the larger incomes failed in the senate yesterday when Senators Borah, Bristow and Cummins led an effort to amend the income tax section of the democratic tariff bill.

Senator Borah offered an amendment increasing the graduated tax on larger incomes until it would have reached five per cent. on those above \$100,000 a year. The democrats, aided by 10 republicans, defeated the amendment 47 to 17.

A more radical provision with a maximum tax of 10 per cent. on incomes of \$100,000 or more will be submitted by Senator Bristow today.

In the pending bill the rates on larger incomes are: One per cent. on incomes from \$20,000 to \$50,000; two per cent. on those from \$50,000 to \$100,000; and three per cent. above \$100,000.

The republicans who voted against the increase were Senators Clark, Wyoming; Gallinger, Lippitt, Lodge, Oliver, Penrose, Root, Smoot, Warren and Weeks.

The demand for an increase of the tax on big incomes was accompanied by the declaration that the men with large incomes would escape their just share of the taxes under the new bill. "The men with the small income always pays his tax more completely," said Senator Borah, "than does the man with the larger income. It is much easier to find all of the \$5000 incomes than to find all of the \$50,000 incomes. A tax of four or five per cent. on a man with \$100,000 will not inconvenience him more than the one per cent. tax will inconvenience the man with \$5000."

Senator Williams, who had charge of the income tax provisions for the democratic side, insisted the committee had been compelled to go slowly and cautiously in inaugurating the new form of direct taxation.

"We thought it well now to establish the tax upon simple grounds," he said, "to prevent evasions of the tax. Experience alone will show how it works and the changes that may be necessary in it. In the future the American people will have representatives here who will revise and perfect it."

Senator Root said the plan to tax the undivided "gains and profits" of all corporations or partnerships would be impossible of administration. He insisted that these undivided profits were part of a stockholder's capital, and not his income.

Senator Williams said this section would be gone over again in the committee, in an effort to make its meaning more clear. It was devised, said, to prevent evasions of the tax. It had 19 or more of the paragraphs covering tariff rates still to dispose of. These are scattered throughout the various schedules of the bill.

An attempt to increase the proposed rate of hats from 15 to 25 per cent. was defeated. An amendment by Senator Page to increase the duty on calfskins and fancy leather from 10 to 15 per cent. also was defeated by a vote of 45 to 22.

Box Makers Wanted

At once (female). Steady work. Apply Box Dept., Shaw Stocking Co.

MUSIC IN BARROOMS

License Board Votes to Rule it Out

At a meeting of the license commission, held this forenoon, it was voted to request all licensed dealers for the sale of intoxicating liquors to discontinue the use of all musical instruments on the licensed premises.

The following minor licensees were acted on:

Ice cream, etc., on the Lord's day—Minnie L. Earle, 64 Rock street; Florence E. Brenner, 53 Wameest street.

Common victualler—Athanasios Palantios, 497-499 Market street; Alban C. Farrell, 378 Middlesex street; Speros Comoutas, 625 Market street.

Junk collector—Joseph Cohen, 104 Chelmsford street.

Public Lodging House—Della Burke, 187 Moody street.

Billiards and Pool—Fred Lagne, 613 Merrimack street.

Hawker and Peddler—Hattie M. Sanborn, 779 Westford street; Sanford & Lull, West Chelmsford.

Express—Theodore Panagopolopoulos, 167 Worthen street.

Intelligence Office—Ita Hutchinson, for accession society, 15 West Louth street.

Leave to withdraw—Special Club License, Hanover social club, Patrick Wrenn, president.

Apportionment of \$50,000,000

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Secretary McAdoo announced yesterday the apportionment as far as it has been completed of the \$20,000,000 to be deposited by the government in national banks of the west and south to facilitate the movement and marketing of crops. The total amount allotted to date is \$16,500,000 of which \$1,700,000 goes to banks in the fourteen western states, and \$21,500,000 to the 13 southern states and the District of Columbia.

The southern banks have asked that their share of the funds be deposited in August and September, and those in the west during September, October and November. The money will be allowed to remain on deposit on an average of four or five months. All of it is to be returned not later than next April.

No. 74 THE LOWELL SUN Aug. 27

LIBRARY CONTEST COUPON

GOOD FOR TWO VOTES

This coupon is good for two votes when properly filled out and deposited in any contest store ballot box.

NAME OF CONTESTANT _____

NAME OF VOTER _____

Six consecutive coupons will be exchanged for a certificate good for 25 extra votes at any contest store.

This coupon is valid ten days after date.



THE LOWELL SUN
LOWELL'S GREATEST
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